# Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, April 30, 1823. No. 1717.


## Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

*James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.*—Complainants.

vs.

*Christopher Brown Boyce.*—Defendant.

## Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday 2d proximo will be continued the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort.

Europe Pickles in large and small Cases, Red Herrings in large and small Jars, Hodgson's Beer well up in Bottle, Hollands, Old Cogniac Brandy and a part of the Stock of Saddlery.

TUESDAY, 6TH PROXIMO.

An Assortment of the large and Valuable Stock of English and China Plate, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Epaulettes, and other Military Articles, Superfine Cloth, Boots and Shoes, Medicines, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationery, Mathematical Instruments, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels &c. &c.

FRIDAY 9TH.

Several Pipes of London Particular Madeira, Puncheons of Brandy, many of Sir Walter Scott's Novels and other Valuable Publications.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

H. GRAY.
*Sheriff.*

BOMBAY,
30th April 1823.

## Mr. Francis Lugrin,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that in consequence of the death of his late Partner MR. J. S. WATSON, he has admitted his Son FRANCIS JOHN LUGRIN a Partner in his Concerns, to have effect from the 7th February last, and the business will be conducted on the usual terms, under the firm of LUGRIN, SON, AND CO.

Mr. Lugrin takes this opportunity to return his grateful thanks for the very liberal support the late firm has been honoured with, and hopes that, by strict care and attention the present will merit a continuation of the same favours.

Mr. Lugrin hopes that, those Gentleman who are indebted to the late firm, will make arrangements for a speedy liquidation of their accounts.

Bombay, 23d April 1823.

## Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This Day, Wednesday, the 30th Inst.

AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON

*By Order of the Administrator,*

TO THE ESTATE OF

*Mr. John Goring,*

(ORGANIST) DECEASED,

a

## Spot of Ground

WITH A BUNGALOW THEREON.

SITUATE in Parsee Street Guirgaum near to the Bungalows of the late *Nasserwanjee Cowasjee.*

Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 30th April 1823.

## Kempt and Co.

WILL CONTINUE TO SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY

THE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE LATE FIRM

*of*

*Messrs Lugrin & Watson,*

TERMS CASH;

And as before Advertized.

Bombay, 30th April 1823.

## Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 3d of May,

*An Assortment of*

Europe Imitation

Cashmere Shawls

*A quantity of Sauces of Sorts.*

And a variety of useful articles.

Bombay, 30th April 1823.

## For Private Sale.

A COMMODIOUS

AND

*FAST SAILING SCHOONER,*

## Brig Rigged,

*and*

COMPLETE IN STORES.

SHE was built at Cochin, at 1817-18, and having lately undergone the most ample repairs, is now ready for sea. Price Rs. 2,500. If not sold in one month from this date, she will Sail for Calcutta. Further particulars may be known by applying at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 9th April 1823.

## Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

## Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

*Messrs. Baxter and Co.*
HAVE FOR SALE,
*ON COMMISSION*
A
**Neat Bengal Toujon,**
TWO
**Shigrampoes,**
AND A
***CHARIOT.***

A FEW Tickets for the *Raffle* of the ENCYCLOPŒDIA BRITANNICA lately advertised, remain unsold.
Bombay, 30th April 1823.

**For Freight to Calcutta,**
THE NEW TEAK SHIP

***AURORA,***
Captain Percy Earl,
WILL SAIL
*On the 5th Proximo,*
AND TOUCH AT
**Madras.**

APPLICATION may be made to the Commander on Board, or at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*
Bombay, 30th April 1823.

***Mrs. Reel's***
**BAKERY,**
MEADOW STREET,
**Bombay,**

MRS. REEL begs to acquaint her Customers, and other Friends that the greatest part of the following Articles, may be had on demand at her BAKERY *in the Fort*, and those in the PASTRY line, besides various other Articles too numerous to be inserted in the List may be had made at a day's notice.

| SOFT BREAD &c. | rs. | qr. | rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Sort (finest) per loaf. | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Second do. | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Third do. (Brown.) | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Twist (made with Butter.) | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Large Camp Bread. | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Small do. do. | 0 | 0 | 08 |
| Ship Bread, Rupee 14 fourteen. | | | |
| Cakes. | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Milk Cake. | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Muffin. | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| English Roll, | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| French do. | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Bun Cake. | 0 | 1 | 00 |
| BISCUITS. | | | |
| Fine Cabin large. *per lbs.* | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Do. do. Small. " | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Plain Biscuit large. " | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Do. do. Small. " | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Butter do. " | 0 | 1 | 76 |
| Sweet do. " | 0 | 2 | 56 |
| Gingerbread Nuts. " | 0 | 3 | 00 |
| Finger Biscuits for young Children. | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Wafer, do. | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| FLOUR. | | | |
| Fine (first Sort) per Seer-measure. | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| Coarse (Second do.) | 0 | 0 | 28 |
| Rolong. | 0 | 0 | 72 |
| PASTRY &c. | | | |
| Queen Cakes. | 1 | 1 | 00 |
| Plain ditto. | 1 | 0 | 00 |
| Plumb ditto. | 1 | 1 | 00 |
| Long & Heart Cakes. | 1 | 0 | 00 |
| Cheese Cakes. | 1 | 1 | 00 |
| Maccaroons. | 1 | 2 | 00 |
| Tartlets. | 2 | 2 | 00 |
| Puffs. | 4 | 0 | 00 |
| Europe Fruit Tart. | 3 | 2 | 00 |
| Country ditto. | 1 | 3 | 00 |
| Meat Pies. | 3 | 2 | 00 |
| Mince do. | 2 | 0 | 00 |

N.B.—To such as purchase a great quantity for Ships use for Europe and other intended Ports the Price is as follows.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Large Biscuits<br>Do. Small ditto<br>Do. Water ditto<br>Do. Rusk<br>Do. Flour<br>Do. Rolong<br>Do. Toast | *at* | 5 | 0 | *per md.* |
| Butter Biscuit, | | 10 | 2 | *do.* |
| Milk Rusks, | | | | |
| Fine Sweet Biscuit, | | 17 | 2 | *do.* |
| Do. Ginger Brd. nuts, | | 21 | 0 | *do.* |
| Queen Cakes, | | 35 | 0 | *do.* |
| Ship Biscuit, | | 8 | 2 | *per cwt.* |
| Do. Flour, | | 8 | 2 | *do.* |

Bombay, 30th April 1823.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*Bombay Castle, 11th April* 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to pension I. A. Ferreira, an apothecary to the General Hospital, on 60 Rupees per mensem, agreeably to the 1st clause of the XVIII Article of the Medical Regulations.

Referring to the General Orders of 4th October 1820, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Garrison of Broach be no longer considered a separate Government Command, and that all allowances on account of that command shall accordingly cease.

*Bombay Castle, 14th April* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Serjeant Major G. C. Ward of the Bombay European Regiment, to be a Conductor in the Commissariat Department, and be borne as a Supernumerary until a vacancy occur.

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that this Promotion of Serjeant Major Ward is founded on the representation of the Commander in Chief, of his meritorious Services, not only in the usual line of his duty, but particularly with reference to his Conduct in Action on the late Expedition to Arabia.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Major General Wilson Commanding the Surat Division of the army, dated 5th of February last, nominating Lieut. Ennis of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I., to act as Adjutant to the wing of that Battalion stationed at Broach.

One Staff Officer being quite sufficient, for this Detail, the separate appointment of an Interpreter is not confirmed.

The Governor in Council also confirms the appointment on 11th ultimo, of Lieutenant Parr of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master; and Lieutenant Siordet of the 10th Regt. N. I. to be Adjutant to the Field Detachment in Candeish under Captain Brown.

*Bombay Castle, 17th April* 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furloughs to Europe on their private affairs to Lieutenant and Quarter Master V. Kennett of the 11th Regt. N. I., and Ensign James Beck of the 5th Regt. N. I. for a period of one year, as permitted in the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, published to the army under date the 23d August 1819.

*Bombay Castle, 18th April* 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the formation of an Institution for the instruction of Boys from the Central School, and others born in the country, of European Parentage in survey duties and also in mechanical arts, and the lower branches of science, with the view of qualifying them for the Superintendence of public works and buildings under the Officers of the Corps of Engineers.—

Lieutenant Jervis of the Engineers, and Assistant to the Chief Engineer, is appointed Superintendent of this Institution, on a salary of five hundred rupees per Mensem

The Regulations of this establishment, and the manner in which it is to be conducted will be hereafter notified.

*Bombay Castle 19th April* 1823.

The Honorable the Gorvernor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Frazer, to be Vaccinator in the Northern Districts of Guzerat in the room of Mr. Pinkey.

*Bombay Castle, 22d April* 1823.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is plaesed to appoint Captain Noble, commanding the Resident's Escort at Bhoj to act as Assistant to the Resident, during the absence of Lieutenant Walter, on sick Certificate, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon A. Tawse is relieved from the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Ternate,

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. NEWNHAM.
*Chief Sec. to Govt.*

## By the Commander in Chief.

*Bombay Castle, 22d April* 1823.

1. Lieut. Colonel Hunter Blair of H. M. 87th Regt. is appointed Acting Aide de Camp to the Commander in Chief from the date of his resignation of Aide de Camp, as specified in General Orders published to the Army on the 22d September 1821.

## Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta; 11th March*, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Orders by Major General Thomas, Commanding at Cawnpore, dated the 25th of February 1823, directing the Detachment of the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot, under the Command of Brevet-Colonel Edwards of the latter Corps, to continue its progress to Meerut by water, are confirmed.

12TH MARCH, 1823.

The Men, belonging to the 87th Regiment adverted to in General Orders No. 2886 of the 28th ultimo, together with Private Hannan, are with the Sanction of Government to proceed by water, to join their Corps at Ghazeepore, under the Command of Lieutenant Masterson 87th Regiment, on or as soon after the 16th Instant as Boats for their Transports can be

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provided, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to make the necessary requisition to the proper authority.

Lieutenant Masterson will transmit a Weekly State of his Detachment, to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established Form,) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the Men, at the different Stations, Bazars, and Villages, conformably to the Rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819. No. 1794,, Copy of which he will receive from the Brigade Major King's Troops.

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13TH MARCH, 1823.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.

*69th Regiment.*

Lieutenant John Peppard, from Half Pay 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Courtayne appointed to the 44th Foot, 29th May, 1822.

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14TH MARCH, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*4th Light Dragoons.*

Pay Master R. Monk from the 53d Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Robert Kerr, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

*1st Foot.*

Ensign J. C. Cowell, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice E. Mainwaring deceased, 11th February 1823.

*41st Foot.*

Captain William Booth from the 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice Harris Hailes, who exchanges, 25th February, 1823.

*46th Foot.*

Lieutenant Alxander Campbell to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Hemsworth deceased 6th June, 1822.

Ensign John Stewart to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander Campbell, promoted ditto.

*53d Foot.*

Captain H. Hailes from the 41st Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Booth, who exchanges, 25th February 1823.

Pay Master Robert Kerr, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Pay Master, vice R. Monk who exchanges, ditto.

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17TH MARCH, 1823.

A Committee composed of a Captain from the 44th Regt President, and one Subaltern, with the Quarter Master of that Corps, Members, will assemble in Fort William, on Wednesday morning next the 19th instant, for the examination of Great Coats, which will be pointed out by the Brigade Major King's Troops.

The President will receive his instructions from Major Bristow, who will be pleased to name the hour and place for the Committee to assemble.

Upon the President furnishing the Brigade Major with the required-returns, the Committee is to consider itself dissolved.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

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*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

A perusal of the accompanying extract of a letter which I have recently received from a friend in England, is calculated to afford some gratification to old Indians. An old Indian, has hitherto been considered a very good for nothing sort of an Animal; he has now however risen considerably in value, and if not *ornamental*, is certainly become *useful*.

I am Sir,
Your's
BENEVOLUS.

KATTIWAR,
5th April 1823.

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"We have often heard in India of the extraordinary *phœnomenon* attendant on an old Indian's first winter residence in England, and as far as regards my own sensations I have certainly found the assertion verified—I allude to the ease with which old residents of a tropical climate sustain the extreme cold of an English winter; many going even lightly clad, whilst the *Natives* are actually burthened with flannel, great coats, double capes &c. &c. This subject has recently undergone much discussion at Cheltenham, and a problem has at length been solved which had long puzzled the illuminati of the place,

It may be necessary to inform you that for several years past the variation of the thermometer at Cheltenham has been very remarkable, it having repeatedly in the course of a few minutes risen from 40 to blood heat, and as suddenly subsided. Numerous have been the theories raised on this extraordinary circumstance, and great the quantity of ink wasted in it's discussion. An event however which occurred a few days ago (together with several experiments since made) has silenced scepticism and elucidated the subject. This event was nothing more than the entre of General O., Colonel B., myself and two more Indians into Williams's library, where Doctor McCabe was expatiating vehemently on this very subject with a thermometer in his hand—At our entrance the Doctor elevated his eyes, and immediately refixed them on his thermometer, again raised them with a look of silent horror, again depressed them to behold his thermometer burst into a thousand pieces—EOPNEA! exclaimed the Doctor in ectacy, and the Doctor was right, he *had* discovered the cause of the thermometer's variation, which is occasioned, my friend, by nothing more or less than the ingress and exit of East Indians!!

I have not time at present to state the result of numerous experiments since made, but it appears pretty evident that a General officer of forty years standing is equivalent to a three feet stove of Count Rumford's, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, Majors, Captains and Subalterns in proportion—that coals are falling in price rapidly, and that East Indians are in great demand at all parties when the thermometer is below 60. In my next I will give you further particulars.—Yours &c.

"P. S. It does not appear that the *sex* of the person makes any material difference, as the thermometer was similarly affected by the presence of either General or Mrs. O. who you know, accompanied the General to India. A strange 'on dit' had been, circulated that the thermometer experienced no sensation at the approach of a *vestal*, however protracted her residence in India might have been; this however is I suspect a mistake, as the thermometer rose yesterday suddenly at the pump well from 45 to 84 on the arrival of two single ladies recently returned from Madras, which was precisely the variation observed half an hour before on the arrival of *four* Army Captains, this was singular enough!—it is certainly true that little Miss O. handles the thermometer without any effect, but she, you know, quitted India at 8 years of age, is now only 12, and has consequently (as our Indian spinsters justly and *indignantly* observe) been giving out caloric for the last four years."

CHELTENHAM,
14th Sept 1822.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON A SENSITIVE LEAF PRESENTED TO BE KISSED.

Timid Plant!, thy livid leaves contracting,
Polluted violence averse to meet,
Expand thy feeling fibres, while extracting,
From dear *Eliza's* lip, the chasteful sweet.—
The pres-ure past, the precious gift enclosing,
Within thy modest cap preserve the bliss,
To love's soft service every nerve disposing,
Thou sensitive envelope of a Kiss!—

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"Give me my heart," Eliza, pouting, cried;
"Reason demands, and must be satisfied"
"Yes," charming girl, the high pris'd gift receive,
"Soft, and unsullied, as when first you gave.—
"But, ah! remember, in the lilacs shade,
"An interchange of willing hearts we made,
"Ming'd, since then, so closely they combine,
"I fear I never can distinguish thine!—

## *CORRESPONDENCE.*

*We wish* Benefactor *would give us a little more information on the subject of his communication.*

# THE GAZETTE.

# *BOMBAY.*

WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL 1823.

The arrival of our regular Ships may be now hourly looked for.

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At a Court of Directors held at the East India house, on Wednesday the 27th of Nov. George Norton Esq. a Barrister of the Temple was appointed the Company's Advocate General at Bombay in the room of O. Woodhouse Esq. deceased.

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Lord Amherst was expected to leave England in His Majesty's Ship Jupiter in February.

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Wednesday last the 23d Instant, being the day appointed to celebrate the Birth of His Majesty King George the Fourth, it was ushered in at this Presidency with the usual demonstrations of joy.

A Royal salute was fired at half past five A. M. from Fort St. George, which was immediatly followed by three Feux de joie from the Troops in Garrison formed in Line on the parade, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ogilvie C. B.—The Line after this performed the General Salute, gave three hearty British Cheers, broke into open column right in front, and passed his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in Order of Review. A Royal Salute by the Artillery at Montoonga, and three Feux de joie by His Majesty's 20th Regt. at Colabah were fired at the same hour.

In the Evening the Honorable the Governor gave a Ball and Supper to the Settlement, which for display of beauty, elegance, and fashion, outrivalled all former occasions.

Dancing commenced about ten, and was kept up with cheerfulness and vivacity for some time, when the Party were conducted to the Garden, were they witnessed a most brilliant display of Fireworks, the arrangement of which was

of the first order, and contributed much to heighten the general gratification. The enchantment of this scene was succeeded by supper, at which there was a profusion of every thing that finished taste and liberal feeling could suggest. On the cloth being removed, the health of our Sovereign was drank with delight and enthusiasm. After supper the sprightly dance was renewed with hearts devoted to pleasure, and most happily enjoyed to a very early hour.

*We insert the following by particular desire.*

A meeting took place on Monday morning on the Sands between Mr. G. and Mr. R. both of the Civil Service. The seconds were Lieut. D.—H. M. 20th for Mr. G. and Mr. H. Civil Service for Mr. R. After firing twice without effect the seconds interfered and the parties left the ground. We are happy to hear a subsequent reconciliation has taken place.

## BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Monday last the Court met at 11 o'clock A. M. and proceeded to pass Sentence on the following persons, pursuant to verdicts found by the Jury on the preceding days.—

Stephen Corloy for Manslaughter.—Three months' imprisonment in the Jail of Bombay.

Essoo Gungajee for a Burglary.—Seven years, transportation to Penang.

Dhunjee Ruttonjee and Domna Cunjee for stealing in a dwelling house.—Each fourteen years' transportation to Penang.

Soonderdass Vullubram, Nugur Hurribhoy and Toolseram Hurribhoy for a Larceny—Two years' imprisonment in the Jail of Bombay.

Dorabjee Sorabjee for a Larceny.—Two years imprisonment in the Jail of Bombay.

Sebastian Martenho for a Larceny.—Three years' transportation to Penang.

Hurjee Madoo for a Larceny.—Two years imprisonment in the Jail of Bombay.

Thomas Flower Esq. for an assault.—A fine of One Thousand Rupees.

*Bombay Courier.*

Abu Jaad not having, as we had anticipated, been enquired after, or summoned to give evidence on a recent trial in the Court connected with his productions published in this paper, it may be useful to intimate to those who consider themselves aggrieved by the writings of Abu Jaad, that his address is to be had at the Gazette Printing office. The power thus afforded to Individuals of calling upon the writer himself to adduce suitable explanations, appears to us (and we hope our readers will agree with us) to be the most effectual, appropriate, and direct means of acquiring redress, and to be much better than that of any general remarks furnished by Abu Jaad for publication.

## Bombay

ARRIVALS.—April The Revd. Joseph Laurie, Scotch Minister.
Lieut. and Adjt. Goodiff, Pioneers,
Lieut. J. D. Browne, 2d Bat 5th Regt.
Ensign H. J. Lamotte, 2d Bat. 2d Regt.
Ensign Henry Hart, 2d Bat. 3d Regt.
Lieut. J. Fair,
Lieut. Dumaresq, Survey Dept.
Lieut. H. T. Hopkins, 2d | 8th Regt.
Lieut. H. Cracklow,
DEPARTURES.—April, Lieut. Col. O'Danoghoe H. M. 47th Regt.
Lieut. Riddell, 1st Regt.
Lieut. Col. John Dunbar, 3d Cavy.
Asst. Surg. W. Fraser.
Condr. George A. Hauston, Com. Dept.
Lieut. Ed. Burgess, 2d | 12th Regt.
Capt. H. D. Robertson, 5th Regt.
Lieut. J. D. Browne, 5th Regt.

## NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

### Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—April 26, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. W. Lowe, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—April 23rd, Ship Shaw Byramgore, J. Crockett, to China.

24, Grab Brig Hamoody, Nacqudah Hamud Bhoy Meya, to Malay Coast.

27, The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. R. E. Goodridge, to Persian Gulph.

28, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. W. Wyndham to the Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS.

*By Shaw Byramgore.*—Mrs. Crockett.

### SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Lowjee Family, for China
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Shaw Byramgore, for ditto.
Sulemany, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Dunvegan Castle, for Bengal.
Caroline, for Bussorah.
Harriet, for ditto.
Malabar, for ditto.
*Portuguese.*—Brig Leticia. for Macao.

### Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—March 28 Ship Morning Star, F. Mouat, from Manila 24th January, Madras 13th March, and Vizagapatam 24th do. Passengers, from Madras: Mrs. Mouat and two Children, Lieut. and Mrs. Courtayne, and Child, H. M. 69th Regt. and Mr. R. Tovy, merchant.

March 30, Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Madras 23d January, and Penang 5th March, Passengers, from Madras: Lieut. Read, H. M. 41st Regt.

March 31, Ship Oracabessa, John Carmichael, from the Isle of France 12th January, and Armegore 22d March Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, from China, Madras 14th March, and Kisnopatam—Passengers per Argyle, from China:—C. R. Cartwright, Esq. Mr. G. Hardie and Mr. G. Morreaw. From Madras Revd. Mr. W. Parish, Capt. Garrick, Country service, Lieut. Duffton, Madras N. I Per Oracabessa, from Isle of France: Mr David Wemyss, free Mariner.

April 1. Bark Scotia. A. Agnew, from the Cape of Good Hope 10th December. and Madras 16th March. Passengers, from Madras: Mrs. Bredwell, Revd. J Wilson, Captain Glass, Woods, Mrs. Hicknon from Vizagapatam

APRIL 5 Ship Marquis of Hastings, Jas. Barclay, from Portsmouth 23d October and Madras 27th March.—Passengers from London: Mrs Parish, Wife of Rev Mr. Parish, Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr Smith, Assistan Surgeon, Mr. Farie, Cadet, Mr. H. Jop, Free Mariner, Mr. Colman, and Mr Bennett.

—Brig Ceylon, Joseph Franzy, from Columbo 26th Feb and Trincomalie 12th March.

—Brig Helen, G. Rowson, from Bourbon 6th Feb.

The David Clark arrived off Sulkea on the 30th ultimo.

The Morning Star arrived off Sulkea on the 31st ultimo.

The Ceres arrived off the Custom House Ghaut, 1st instant.

The Oracabessa arrived off Burrah Bazar Ghaut, 2d instant.

The Argyle, arrived off Esplanade, ditto.

The Brig Helen and brig Ceylon, arrived off Bankshall Ghaut, 5th instant.

The Marquis of Hastings arrived off Esplanade, ditto.

DEPARTURES.—March 26 Ship Alfred, W. Dolge, for Rangoon.

March 27, Black Dolphin, G. East, for Bencoolen

April 2. Dutch brig Favorite,—Davies, for Madras and West Coast.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, Captain McKean, for Liverpool: Ensign Wood, Thomas Holcroft, Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth North.

Per ship MINERVA, Capt. Bell, for London: Lieut. Manay, 3d N. I. Mrs. Lydia Corban, Mr. Geo. Gunson Mrs. Gunson and Master Geo. Gunson.

Per ship ESPERANCA, for Madras: six Chinese merchants returning to that place.

Per Portuguese ship ANDROMEDA, Captain Vithal, for Macao: Florianno Antonio Ranjel.

Per ship CONFIANCA, Capt. J. Pereira, for Macoa: Joaquin dos Remedios, Franco de Silveroa, Vicente da Paulo Barros and Filipe Ozoria.

Per French brig ZELI, Capt. Traves, for Mauritius and Bourbon: Madame Flouret and Madame Hibon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Resolution, (P.) John Munro, Eyzel Currim and Dolphin, (brig.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

*At the following Stations, on the 5th Inst.*

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Conde de Rio Pardo, (P.)

Remain—Mangles, outward bound, and the Scotia, inward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remain—Neptune and Alfred, outward bound.

SAUGUR.

Remains—Minerva, outward bound.

### Madras.

ARRIVALS.—April 11, H. M. Brig Sophie, Capt. G. French, from Trincomalie.—12, H. M. Ship Tees, Capt. Thomas Coe, from Trincomalie.—Do Ship Woodford, Captain Alexander Chapman, from London 8, November, and Cape of Good Hope 25, January.—12, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. Tincombe, from Trincomalie.—14, Ship Juliana, Captain J. Webster, from Bourbon, 24, January and Isle of France 28, January.

DEPARTURES.—April 11, H. C. Cutter Powerful, Captain C. Eaton, to the Eastward.

## General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

### Bombay.

DEATH.

On the 22d instant, Mrs. Thereza de Silva e Mello the wife of Mr. Jeronimo de Mello, aged 35 years after a lingering illness which she bore with christian like fortitude, in private life she was justly endeared to all her relations and friends and left a disconsolate husband and three children to bewail her loss.

### Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 27th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, J. B. Gardner, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Wright.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th March, the lady of Captain E. Wilkinson of a daughter.

On the 27th March, Mrs. C. Doucett, of a son.

On the 28th March, Mrs. A. Heberlet, of a son.

On the 29th March, the Lady of E. S. Ellis, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 16th of March, on Board her Budgerow near Dinapore, the Lady of Dr. Campbell, H. M. 87th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Bankipore Patna, on the 21st March, Mrs.

Gray, Wife of Mr. William James Gray, of a Son and Heir.

At Agrah on the 20th March Mrs. William Campbell, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on Tuesday last, the 1st April, at the house of the Honorable Mr. Fendall, the Wife of Captain Fendall, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 24th March, at the house of her sister, Mrs. Da Costa, at the early age of 35 years, 6 months and 22 days, Mrs. Anne Waller, the lady of Captain Joseph Conway Waller, formerly of the Country Service, and sixth daughter of the late Gabriel Vrignon, Esq.

On Tuesday, 25th March, Mrs. Elizabeth Black, wife of Mr. James Black, Jun. of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 24 years, 5 months and 22 days.

On Saturday, the 29th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Maria Race the widow of Mr. Race aged 60 years.

On the same evening, the 29th March Eliza, the Infant daughter of Lieutenant Penrose, 27th Native Infantry.

On the 3d April, at his late residence in Entally, William Eaton, Esq. Barrister at Law, aged 42 years.

## Madras.

MARRIAGE.

At Masulipatam, on Tuesday, the 8th instant Mr. A. Fruvali, to Miss M. C. Seagle.

# Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills, .... | 5 0 | per Cent. |
| Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, .... .... | 3 8 | |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, .... .... | 5 0 | |
| Do 2 Months Certain, .... | 4 0 | |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY. | | SELL. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 11½ *a* 2½ | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rupees | 2 *a* 2½ |
| Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees | 92 | * |
| Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees | | * |
| Bills on Court of Directors drawn at 2 6 Exchange | 26 *a* 28 | |

per cent *premium.*

BANK SHARES—Premium 60 to 62 per Cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rs. | 206 | 4 *a* | 206 | 8 | per 100 |
| Dubloons, .... | 30 | 8 *a* | 31 | 8 | each |
| Joes, or Pezas, .... | 17 | 8 *a* | 17 | 12 | |
| Dutch Ducats, .... | 4 | 4 *a* | 4 | 12 | |
| Louis D'ors .... | 8 | 4 *a* | 8 | 8 | |
| Silver 5 Franc Pieces, .. | 190 | 4 *a* | 190 | 8 | per 100 |
| Star Pagodas .... | 3 | 6½ *a* | 3 | 7 | 6 each |
| Sovereigns, .... | 10 | 12 *a* | 11 | 0 | |
| Bank of England Notes, | 9 | 8 *a* | 10 | 0 | |

POISONOUS DOSE OF OPIUM.—At a late meeting of the London Medical Society, Mr. Wray, an eminent surgeon of London, related some instances of individuals, whom he had raised from a state of stupor (occasioned by swallowing large doses of tincture of opium) by dashing suddenly and repeatedly on their heads, basons full of cold water. The effects, in all the cases, were very remarkable; the stupor was so completely removed, that the patients were able to swallow emetic draughts, which succeeded in emptying the stomach, and in obviating any bad consequences.

*Ad. Sup. to the India Gaz. March 27.*

## (NATURAL CURIOSITIES.)

### ANOTHER MERMAID AND THE HEAD OF ANOTHER SEA MONSTER.

It is a singular coincidence, that at the very time we receive intelligence of a Mermaid being exhibited in London, two Natural Curiosities of the same kind just brought to Calcutta, are exposed for the inspection of the Indian Public. Refering our Readers to the Notice in our Advertisement Sheets, we think it necessary to record here all the circumstances connected with these Marine Monsters, that have come to our knowledge.

They were found, it is said, on the beach at Olraga, by some fishermen, and conveyed to the Court of the Emperor of Japan, at Jedo, the capital of this Oriental Empire; where they were purchased by the Dutch Supercargo, of the annual ship from Batavia, from whom the present Proprietor obtained them.

After having seen these Marine Mummies, we can no longer be surprised at the numerous stories that have been told for so many ages about Mermaids. The smallest of the two, much is entire, has the body of a fish from the arms downwards, having no breast; while the head and neck, as well as the shoulders, arms, and hands, bear a strong resemblance to the human figure; at least approaching much nearer to it, in our opinion, than any of the monkey tribe. The ears especially and all the upper part of the face, are hideously human, but hideously fashioned. The scalp is covered with thick brown hair of a darker colour at the extremity, and turned backward from the brow, in this respect also differing from the human hair; and the nose is very short, with the nostrils much distended. The hands have the four fingers and thumb very distinctly resembling the human hand. The sum of 9000 rupees, we understand, had been offered for the Mermaid and was refused. It is in a very perfect state.

Of the other Monster, there is only the head, which has a general resemblance to that of the Mermaid; and may perhaps be the male; but it is much larger and has a horn projecting from the middle of the forehead. The teeth would indicate another species, being small and regular; whereas the Mermaid has four or five large ones in the front of the mouth. They are both exhibited at the rooms of Messers H. Davies, and Co. of Tank Square; and we think are well worthy the attention of the Public, who may now convince themselves of the probability of these Sea Nymphs sitting on the rocks and combing their hair to the terror and amazement of the superstitious Mariner.

*Bengal Hurkaru, March 31.*

## THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—FOURTH WEEK IN MARCH.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

| *March*, 1823. | | | Degs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday 22d | 6 | A. M. | 71 |
| | 12 | M. | 94 |
| | 4½ | P. M. | 87 |
| Sunday 23d | 6 | P. M. | 73 |
| | 12 | M. | 94 |
| | 5 | P. M. | 92 |
| Monday 24th | 6½ | A. M. | 75 |
| | 2 | P. M. | 100 |
| | 5 | P. M. | 91 |
| Tuesday 25th | 7½ | A. M. | 80 |
| | 1¼ | P. M. | 96 |
| | 5 | P. M. | 91 |
| Wednesday 26th | 8 | A. M. | 81 |
| | 12½ | P. M. | 100 |
| | 4¾ | P. M. | 94 |
| | Much wind this day | | |
| Thursday 27th | 7 | A. M. | 78 |
| | 12½ | P. M. | 95 |
| | 5 | P. M. | 94 |
| | 8 | P. M. high wind | |
| Good Friday 28th | 6 | A. M. | 76 |
| | 2 | P. M. | 100 |
| | 5½ | P. M. | 94 |
| | 10 | P. M. A. N. Wester | |
| Saturday 29th | 7 | A. M. | 79 |
| | 4 | P. M. | 100 |
| | 6 | P. M. | 92 |
| Easter Sunday 30th | 6 | A. M. (Cloudy) | 74 |
| | 3 | P. M. | 97 |
| | 5 | P. M. | 93 |
| | 6 | P. M. a storm of Wind, Thunder, Lightning & rain. | |
| Easter Monday 31st | 6½ | A. M. | 73 |
| | 12 | M. | 81 |
| | 7 | P. M. | 78 |
| HIGHEST RANGE | | | 100 |
| LOWEST DITTO | | | 77 |
| AVERAGE MEDIUM | | | 85½ |

## MEDICAL REPORT.

The heat *continues* to encrease, and the Thermometer to arise: so that the average has now attained 85½ degrees.

The variations have been very great, and so sudden, that 6 or 7 hours has witnessed an alteration of more than 20 degrees and on the 24th of 25 degrees from 6½ A. M. to 2 P. M., a vicissitude much greater than is experienced in the proverbially changable climate of England, and where it would be thought nearly destructive, but its effects are not equally felt in India.*

The State of Disease remains much the same as before, and *Cholera* also prevailing.

*Durhamtollah, 2d April.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT UPON THE RIVER.—As the Fleet conveying His Majesty's 16th Lancers from the Presidency to Cawnpore were passing Benares, one of the Boats unfotunately sunk, and we regret to add that a Corporal, his wife and two Childern, were drowned. The Fleet reached Ghunar on the 24th ultimo.

*Bengal Hurkaru, April 3.*

## FROM THE NATIVE PAPERS.

We learn by a letter from Patna, dated the 7th of March, that from the 24th of February to 1st of March, they experienced in that quarter a cloudiness, heavy rain with a violent Storm of wind; but had only a fall of rain at Patna. On the North bank of the Ganges, particularly, towards Tirhoot, in a direction extending 4 Cosses in breadth, from the stage of Etbar Khan, to Pudmoal, and 4 Cosses in length from Mozuffurpoor to Monghyr, it rained far more heavily, accompanied with such a tremendous hailstorm, that the hailstones were 3 or 4 seers in weight. Hailstones of this description have of course destroyed all the crops there, such as wheat, barley, mussoor-gram; people's houses have been broken down; pease and boot-gram cannot be seen. Five men have lost their lives. The rains have occasioned an increase of water in the river, and have not quite ceased yet. If the rains and storm continue so for 3 or 4 days longer, this part of the country, it is supposed, will suffer a total inundation.—*Sumachar Durpan.*

*Bengal Hurkaru, April 4.*

## LETTER FROM AJMERE.

*Extract of a letter, dated Ajmere, March 18, 1813.* [redacted]

I now sit down to perform my promise of giving you the result of operations by the Detachment under Brigadier Knox before Lama. Every thing being in readiness, and the man obstinate in his determination of not surrendering without

"a fight," he was saluted at 8 A. M. yesterday by a salvo from the batteries, (given in honor of St. Patrick) and a warm fire was kept up for four hours and quarter. As the shells were well-directed and fell inside, the enemy found they had no chance of saving their Fort, and in consequence gave it up at about one P. M.—They were allowed to march out, leaving their property (which I believe is considerable) to the victors. We did not lose a man, and only one Goolandaz, was hurt. Eight men on their side were killed, and a number, I believe, wounded. The place itself is strong, and if well defended by a sufficient garrison, would have made us purchase a victory at a higher price. Report says that the detachment will not immediately return, but proceed to chastise some other refractory Zumeendars; should this rumour be well founded. I do not think it will meet with much resistance, the example of Lamba will show how fruitless such would be.

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*Nagpore.*—Mr.—Jenkins, the resident at Nagpore is now on a Tour of the District of Cherturghur, he has already visited Shaway, the source of the Maha Nuddea, and is now in progress from Ryepore, to the sources of the Soane and Nerbudda, at Oomerkuntuck. He is accompanied by a professional gentleman furnished with the necessary instruments for measuring the Heights of Mountains,

Kokair, or Konkair, was visited by him on his route to Shawah.

*Bengal Hurkaru, April* 5.

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We have beeen favoured by a friend with the perusal of a letter dated the 21st ultimo, from an Officer with the force before Lambah. From the letter in question we make the following extract:—"You will have heard of the fall of this place on the 17th instant. We march to-morrow towards another fort called Dighee, which is also to be taken if not surrendered. Jeypore itself is in a very disturbed state, and it is not unlikely that our presence may be required there."

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About a week ago, we learn that Mr. BULLARD, a Volunteer in the Pilot Service, was accidentally drowned at Culpee. He was in the act of steering a row boat, when losing his balance he fell backwards into the river, instantly disappeared, and was never seen more.

*India Gaz. April 7.*

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This being a Churruk Poojah holiday, crowds of Natives promenaded the street, filling the air with the exquisite melody of the most *moving* music ever heard since the days of Orpheus. Certainly the notions of the Hindoos on the subject of harmony differ widely from those of the Italians. The latter would say the former are wrong, and the former would retort the charge. It is not for us to give an opinion upon such a grave subject, but were the Oriental music (not to speak it profanely) to contain less of the *base* in it, we should not relish it the less. Even as it is, our admiration is apt to become very lively when we listen to the clangorous Amphionites that kindly serenade the—we fear ungrateful—citizens of the Urbs Basilicarum. Were we in a fanciful mood, we could almost imagine sometimes that Orpheus in propria persona was playing a dirge for his dead spouse, and that all the rocks, trees, stones, lions, bears and pigs, which proved themselves such blocks and brutes of taste in following him, were howling in concert, and cutting saltatory capers, according to what Poets feign.

It is almost incredible the myriads of people that were seen flocking to-day towards Kaleeghaut to worship the stern Goddess Doorgah, the Nemesis, as it were, of the East. The roads leading to the ghaut, in the direction of the General Hospital, the course, and the Cooly Bazar, were crowded, and the Bridges at Allipore and Kidderpore presented a moving mass of heads from dawn of day till breakfast time.

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## AEROLITES.

The celebrated Dr. Tytler having arrived from Allahabad, has favored us with a communication on the subject of the Ærolites, which has caused so much discussion in the Calcutta Papers lately, and has had the goodness to deposit various specimens of them in the Hurkaru Library for the inspection of all those who are curious in such matters, and which with a view of forwarding the interests of science, the Proprietors will be happy to exhibit to any person applying to them for the purpose.

*The Ind. Gaz. April* 10.

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*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

SIR,

Observing a letter in this day's Journal, regarding the Aerolites which lately descended at Futtipore, may I beg the favour of you to allow me to intimate, (as I conceive it to be every one's duty to contribute as much as possible to the dissemination of science) that I have deposited some specimens of those productions, for the present, in the Hurkaru Library, for the inspection of all who may be disposed to direct their attention to this curious subject. In sending this intimation, I beg to request that the Aerolites may not be chipped or in any manner roughly handled by such as are disposed to examine them.

Your obedient Servant,
R. TYTLER.

*Calcutta, April* 9, 1823.

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## AEROLITES.

*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

In the report published in the GOVERNMENT, GAZETTE, of the Proceedings of the Asiatic Society, mention is made of stones which had fallen in the Province of Allahabad. Upon shewing it to a friend, he said, a fuller account had been inserted in a former Gazette, and upon turning over the file, I found two letters from Mr. Nisbet, giving a general description of the stones which fell on the 30th of November, or 1st December, with remarks by Dr. Tytler on the subject.

The Doctor has heard no doubt, that these Aerolites were blown from the Volcano that has lately burst into action in the interior of Java, and mentions, that in 1815, he heard the explosion of the Tomboro Mountain in Sumbawa Island, 700 miles off; and that he picked off from the leaves of the trees growing between Cornelis and Chemangs, the ashes projected by the same Volcano, which has a marked resemblance to the powder of the Aerolites.

I would rather believe that they come from the Moon than from any *Terrestrial* Volcano—ashes being very light, may be wafted by the wind to an immense distance, but it does not follow that stones can be projected as far.

Whether the idea that such substances are exploded from Volcanoes was ever very general, I cannot say; the opinions of the learned in Europe at present are not in favor of that supposition, and as such of your Mofussil readers who cannot recur to books and journals may wish to know what is thought respecting the origin of meteoric stones and iron, I shall state a few of the opinions for their information.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Tytler will favor us with a more particular account of the ashes which he mentions; as many different kinds of powder may have a general resemblance and yet be essentially different. Kirwan did not find any thing remarkable in the volcanic ashes which he examined; he says "as well by their external appearance as by their analysis they appear to me exactly the same as those that proceed from various sorts of coal."

He does not mention their specific gravity, but states that of two kinds of Pumice; the first below 1, the second at 0. In Lavoisier's Tables the specific gravity of Pumice is set down at 9145: which must be less than that of any of the Allahabad stones. Brongniart makes it 914, Klaproth analysed some Pumice from Lipari and found it composed of Silex $77\frac{1}{2}$, Alumina $17\frac{1}{3}$, Oxyd of Iron $1\frac{1}{4}$ besides a trace of Manganese.

Dr. Horsfield speaks particularly of eruptions of earth from two of the volcanoes of Java; they were considered as eruptions of ashes, which they very much resembled. This earthy powder which was very fine and light was found upon examination to consist of the clay [alumina] of the leaves, dissolved by the sulphureous steams on the bottom of the crater.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1809, Mr. Howard has given an account and analysis of stones which had fallen in Yorkshire, Italy, Bohemia, and Benares, also of specimens of native iron. At the conclusion of his paper he says, —From these facts I shall draw no conclusion but submit the following queries:

1st. Have not all fallen stones and what are called native iron the same origin?

2d. Are all or any, the produce, or the bodies of meteors?

And lastly, might not the stones from Yorkshire have formed a meteor in regions too elevated to be discovered?

Nickel was at one time thought to be

the characteristic ingredient of meteoric stones, but some have lately fallen which do not contain that metal. I believe Laugier was the first who detected chrome in them, and as this was chiefly owing to a new mode of analysis adopted by him, it may be as well to give his account of it.

Extract from a memoir by Laugier on a new principle in meteoric stones, read in the French National Institute 10th March 1806.

"It is probable that I should not have discovered the chrome had I not made use of a mode of analysis totally new. Hitherto the acids have been always resorted to: and this is perhaps the most natural and convenient process. On the present occasion, however, I employed custic alkali; this has the peculiar advantage of shewing the presence of chrome, however small in quantity; whereas it is almost impossible to perceive it when it is dissolved in the acids, particularly since it is then mixed with a great quantity of iron, manganese," &c.

M. Laugier has since found chrome in all which he has examined, so that this substance is now considered to be the characteristic ingredient of Aerolites.

I may add another reason for having given the above, viz. It is not mentioned that the stones which fell in Benares contained chrome, but they were examined before the present mode of analysis was adopted. Your Correspondents in Allahabad will now be able to give a particular account of the component parts of the stones which lately fell in that quarter, in addition to the general description which has appeared in the Gazettes.

I shall be obliged to any of your Correspondents who can correct or improve the following

List of Meteoric stones which have fallen in India.

1795 Stones fell in Ceylon.

1798 Stones fell near Benares on the 19th of December, of which Mr. Williams has published an account in the Philosphical Transactions for 1802.

1810 July, a stone fell near Shahabad.

1814 Several stones fell in the Dooab.

1822 November 30, or December 1, several stones fell near Allahabad, see Government Gazette of Jan. 2 and Feb. 6, 1823.

It is much to be desired that Mr. Nisbet should send a piece of the stone to the Royal Society of London, ac companied by depositions of eye-witnesses—the French having made strong objections to Mr. Williams's account of the Benares stones, saying, it is all hearsay: "Mais il faut bien observer que ni lui, ni aucune des personnes qu'il nomme n'ont été témoins du fait," &c.

The celebrated M. le Marquis de la Place, whose name was the principal support of the lunar origin of meteoric stones has now abandoned this hypothesis and embraced that which gives them a more distant origin. In a recent paper on the lunar tables read before the French Board of Longitude on the 29th of March 1820, he asks "are the motions of the Planets and the satellites sensibly altered by the attraction of comets and by the impulse of small bodies similar to meteoric stones which appear to come from the depths of celestial space."

Mr. Humboldt observes "they certainly do not belong to our atmosphere."

A. E.

[*Beng. Hurk. April* 10.

# Madras.

MADRAS,—March 31, 1823.

*Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.*

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8½d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupes per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 33 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 8 to 10 "

The expected Ship *Woodford*, Captain Chapman arrived in the Roads on Saturday Evening. We gave a list of her Passengers a short time since from a Cape Paper, which differs very little from the following.

Passengers.—Mrs. Udney, Mrs. M'Leod, Mrs. Haspie, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Warren, Miss Palmer, Miss Creighton, Miss Law, Miss Udney, Miss T. Udney, Miss Marshall, Miss Haspie, Miss Scott, Miss E. Scott, Miss Birch, Miss Godfrey, Miss Loveday, Miss Matherson; Rev. M. Thompson, G. Casamaijor, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Walpole, and Captain Fleming.

The *Woodford* had experienced unpleasant Weather, and had been much delayed by Calms—The contents of the London Papers brought for us by this Ship have long since been anticipated.

The *Woodford* spoke the *Juliana*, Capt. Webster (since arrived) from the Isle of France: the latter having sent a Boat on board the *Woodford*, and obtained some supplies of Europe Articles, left that Ship after it was dark for their own, but unfortunately missed her: Blue lights were burnt and guns fired at intervals, but the Boat did not make her appearance, nor was she in sight in the morning, when the *Juliana* again spoke the *Woodford*; and afterwards stood back, but without finding the Boat—They were off Ceylon at the time, about 7 Leagues from the Land; and it is concluded, that not seeing the Ship, they had proceeded to the nearest shore—The Chief Mate of the *Juliana*, with a Passenger (Captain Carter of the Bengal Establishment) and six Lascars were in the Boat. The *Juliana* had been at Bourbon as well as the Isle of France, having left the former place on the 24th and the latter on the 28th of January.

*H. M. Ship Tees*, Captain Coe, *H. M. Brig Sophie*, Captain French, and Schooner *Tender Cochin*, Captain Tincombe have also arrived since our last report. Also this morning the *Sherburne*, Captain White, from Muscat the 12th Ultimo.

*Sup. to the Govt. Gaz. April* 15.

## NEW LAWS FOR THE PRESS.

The Supreme Court was crowded yesterday, at an early hour, by a number of the Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, including many Civil and Military Servants of the Honorable Company, who had assembled with a desire to hear the discussion of the New Laws proposed to be established for the government of the Periodical Press.

The Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten, having taken his seat on the Bench, Mr. Fergusson, agreeably to the permission previously granted by the Court, appeared on behalf of the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, of a number of Indo-Britons, and also of certain of the Natives of this country; and addressed his Lordship at great length against Registering the Rule.

He maintained that the Liberty of the Press, and the Trial by Jury, are the natural rights of every British subject; that since the establishment of an English Court of Justice in Calcutta, every British subject, on being allowed to settle in this country under its jurisdiction, possesses these rights: that to take them away is repugnant to the laws of England: and that therefore the Local Government not having power, but being expressly forbidden, to enact any Regulations repugnant to the law of England, he moved with submission, the Court would refuse its sanction.

Mr. Turton afterwards addressed the Court in support of the same view of the case.

Sir Francis Macnaghten then delivered his opinion. His Lordship mentioned, that although he had had no hand in framing the Regulation, it had been shown to him before it passed Council; and that after reading it, he had declared it was such a Regulation as he would approve. The main ground on which his Lordship rested his argument in its favor was, that as the Local Government possessed a power of Transmitting British subjects to England, they ought therefore to possess the means of rendering that Power effectual. Mr. Buckingham having been ordered to leave the country, left a Gentlemen as his successor, who, it appeared, could not be transmitted; and therefore it was necessary, that Government should possess a power over the latter, equally effectual with that which applied to the former. His Lordship conceived the Laws to England an insufficient check for the Press in this country: and as some such Regulation was necessary, he would give his assent; confident that the power thereby vested in the Government would not be abused. Before it was registered, however, his Lordship promised to make one stipulation, which was, that every Press now existing should receive a Licence.

We had not time, in the course of yesterday, to prepare a full report of the various arguments adduced for and against these New Laws for the Press; but we trust our readers will be satisfied with the statement of the decision on the important question agitated yesterday put us in the assurance that no efforts shall be spared, to put them in possession, as soon as possible, of such full reports of the Speeches of the Learned Council and of the Judge, as can be made out from the materials in our possession, and from the assistance of friends.

In the mean time, we lay before our Readers, a Memorial against the Regulation, from some of the most respectacle Members of the Native Community, which was presented by Mr. Fergusson, and read to the Court by Mr. Hogg the Registrar. The arguments it contains, appear

o us of a very conclusive kind; but they were not noticed at all in the observations that fell from the Bench.

*Appendix to the Courier April* 15.

# Ceylon.

MARCH 22, 1823.—We comply with pleasure with the request of a correspondent at Kandy in inserting the following account of the Festivities at that Station on St. Patrick's day.

Monday the 17th March, Anniversary of Erin's Tutelar Saint was observed at Kandy, by the sons of the Emerald Isle, in the true spirit of Irish hospitality.

Long before the "*Harbinger's Note*," the approach of day was proclaimed by the Band of the Regt. and the National Air of "St. Patrick's Day in the morning," was heard in every street and lane of the "*City of Kings*,"

The Brethren of the Lodge of Taprobane, having decided, on laying the first Stone of their Masonic Hall on this Festival aroused to work, by the musical summon, were shortly after gun fire, pereceived moving in Procession, headed by the Band playing the march.

"Come let us prepare,"

and on reaching the site, whereon they proposed to build, having *thrice viewed it Masonically*, Prayer and Benediction was solemnly and impressively pronounced over the Stone, and the Ceremony of Scattering and pouring out the Corn, Wine and Oil, performed by the three Brethren of the Order of Knights Templar in due Costume and armed; Sacred Hymns being played at intervals, and God save the King, at the conclusion.

The Brethren having returned in Order and closed their Lodge, a very neat Dejune attracted the attention of the *early risers*, and the party *joyously* partook thereof. No care for the morrow seem'd to hang o'er the hour. No Chagrin nor regret:—but for *Praities Guillore*.

For the hope to revisit the Land of his Sire
Cheer'd each, as he thought of the Whiskey and Lyre.

The Staff Mess Room and an adjacent quarter were fitted up in the Cingalese style of ornament for the Ball and Supper—at the East and West entrances of the former, were two Transparencies: one representing a *Crown and Harp*, with a distant view of a Commercial Port and City. the other "*The Star of St. Patrick.*"

A numerous party of Ladies and Gentlemen having assembled, at an early hour of the evening, dancing commenced at 9 o'clock and continued till 12, when a Supper was announced which in truth, did great credit to the Stewards and Provèdor.

The toasts enumerated here below were given, and enthusiastically drank, and the scene was much enlivened by the melodies of an Officer of acknowledged celebrity, no less for his musical taste, than for comic powers.

The dance was resumed after Supper, and slackened not till 3 o'clock, most of the Amateurs, of Vestris' Art having alertly obeyed the first command of the Ladies: but in being the *custom of the country, and an Irishman's privilege on such a day*, although "he loves all that is lovely" some of old Erin's choicest Songs ("*small blame to their galantry*") could not be moved from the veritable Poteen but kept it up till

"Shelah's day in the morning."

1ST TOAST.

The Glorious and Immortal memory of St. Patrick.

TUNE.

St. Patrick's Day.

Song by Mr. Henly.

Saint Patrick was a Gentleman, and He came from dasant People.

2D TOAST.

The Emerald Isle.

TUNE.

The Exile of Erin.

Song by Captain Walton.

Strike the Harp.

3D TOAST.

The King God bless him.

TUNE.

God save the King.

Song by Captain Walton.

The Chapter of Kings.

4TH TOAST.

The Ladies who have honoured us this evening with their Company.

TUNE.

Here's is a health to all good Lasses.

Song by Mr. Henly.

Young Lochin Var.

5TH TOAST.

By Mr. Sawers

To the Sons of Hibernia who have this night given the most signal proof of their National Hospitality and Chivalrous gallantry.

This was drank with the most enthusiatic applause and nine times nine.

Thus in the City of Kings have the Children of Caledonia and Hibernia evinced their attachment to the land which gave them birth:—and we trust that the exmple will not be lost on the Sons of St. George. [CEYL GOVT. GAZ.

# English News.

## LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DEC. 3.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 3.

The King has been pleased to nominated and appoint the undermentioned. Officers to be Knights Commanders of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—Major General Sir Wm. Keir Grant, Major General James Campbell, late of the 94th Regiment of Foot; Major General Lionel Smith, of the 65th Regiment of Foot; Major General Theophilus Pritzler, of the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

## MORNING CHRONICLE, DEC. 9, 1822.

"If the state of Spain is dangerous for Europe, how can England remain indifferent and neutral? How can she say before hand, that whatever may be the results of the war in Spain and in Turkey, she will not quit her neutrality.

### IRELAND.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday last, received this morning, says:—"The intelligence from the South, though not actually satisfactory, is not of a nature to excite any painful sensation. There have been some outrages, but they are few in number, and not very atrocious in character."

## THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*From the last Number of the Edinburgh Review.*)

*Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena The Opinions and Reflections of Napoleon on the most Important events of his Life and Government, in his own words. By Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon, 2 vols. 8vo. London*, 1822.

It is manifest, that a work professing to give minute details of the private life, and especially the unreserved conversation, of the most remarkable personage who has appeared in modern times, must possess the very highest claims to attention, provided we can be well assured of the author's veracity and correctness. This consideration leads us, in the first instance, to examine Mr. O'Meara's title to credit in both particulars.

His appointment to attend Buonaparte, as the reader is aware from our former article upon St. Helena, was not at all of his own seeking. He was surgeon on board the Bellerophon when Buonaparte surrendered; and having from the accidental illness of his own medical officer during the voyage to Torbay, had occasion to attend some of the suite, and to converse with the Emperor himself in the course of his duty, he was asked to go out as his surgeon. The Captain advised him to comply, provided the Admiral, Lord Keith, concurred; and his Lordship, upon being consulted, warmly recommended it; adding, 'that he was convinced the Government would feel obliged by Mr. O'Meara's compliance, as they were very anxious that Napoleon should be accompanied by a surgeon of his own choice.' Captain Maitland, with whom he had served, wrote a letter, giving the strongest testimony to his character, which, as he now appears in the capacity of a witness, became the more material. 'During the fifteen years, (says he,) 'that I have commanded some one of his Majesty's ships, I have never had the pleasure of sailing with an officer in his situation who so fully answered my expectations.' After giving instances of his merits, and particularly of his 'tenderness and attention to the men, which had called forth his warment approbation and their grateful affection, he adds, that, 'were it probable he should soon obtain another appointment, he knows of no man in the service he would wish to have as surgeon so soon as Mr. O'Meara.'

From having served in the Mediterranean, Mr. O'Meara spoke Italian with ease; and this circumstance facilitated his intercourse with Buonaparte; but he does not seem to lay any claim to a greater intimacy with him, than any one constantly near his person, and with whom he was able to converse might have enjoyed; for the Emperor's habits were those of perfect familiarity towards all who surrounded him in private; and he loved to talk upon any subject that was broached. Placed in such circumstances, Mr. O'Meara very naturally kept a Journal of what passed between himself and his illustrious patient: and the work before us, consists of this Journal, with only a few verbal corrections and the omission of certain remarks, and some facts which, for the present, he deems it unsafe to publish. It adds considerably to our confidence in the authenticity of the book, that a copy, upon silver paper, having been taken by the press machine at the time it was written, the author sent it home to a gentleman of the

name of Holmes a respectable agent in London. He received it from time to time, as opportunities of transmitting it occurred: he has certified this fact under his hand; and specimens of the silver paper copy are deposited with the publishers of the book, to show at least that what it contains was written at the time it bears date, and upon the spot.

Another circumstance of essential importance in estimating the credit due to Mr. O'Meara's relations, is their coincidence with accounts from other quarters of conversations held with Buonaparte. Several of the anecdotes, given by persons who saw him at Elba, tally exactly with those recorded in the work before us,—although we are not aware of the former ever having been published Under this head, we may mention a remark respecting ourselves, which could not have been invented by Mr. O'Meara. He relates that the Emperor, speaking of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, and particularly of a sketch which we gave of him in our Number for January 1817, said, 'Most of it is true; and it is difficult for me to imagine from whence they had their information on some parts of my early life, which were very little known to any except my own family. (vol. ii. p. 206). And again, (p. 225), 'he was at a loss to conceive from whence the EDINBURGH REVIEW, had obtained so much accurate information respecting him. "That circumstance (said he) of the *dejeune de trois amis*, I never told to any person. It is true that I was the author, and that it produced great effect in France; but I do not recollect ever having disclosed it to any one." Now the fact is, that we did derive the principal part of the information alluded to, from some of his nearest relations.

The next particular to which we shall advert, is the testimony of Buonaparte himself. Although he did not see the manuscript, he yet was well aware that Mr. O'Meara kept a Journal; and he felt such confidence in his accuracy and truth, that he gave him, at parting a short letter to the following affect: I desire my relatious and friends to believe whatever Mr. O'Meara shall tell them touching my situation and sentiment. If he sees my good Louise I beg her to permit him to kiss her hands. One of the frontispieces of this book, contains a fac simile of part of this letter, to satisfy any one who is acquainted with the handwriting. Our author also refers confidently to the whole Longwood household, and more particularly to the executors, Counts Bertrand and Montholon' and to Count Las Cases, 'as to the facilities he had, and the familiarity with which he was honoured,' by the Emperor. He further appeals to 'those third persons whose interviews with Napoleon are occasionally introduced, and to some of the official ministers of his Majesty's government" who cannot, he says, deny that many of the political conversations were communicated to him at no great interval of time after their occurrence. These communications were made when the suggestions conveyed by them were deemed of publick benefit, and he appears to think, that the preventive system with respect to smugglers was adopted in consequence of one of the conversations with Napoleon which he detailed.

Of the manner in which the Journal was kept we shall give his account in his own words. Some of the observations of arguments on particular subjects were committed to paper from Napoleon's own dictation; but of the bulk of the work he thus speaks. My plan was as follows. I spoke as little, and listened as attentively as I could, seldom interposing, except for the purpose of leading to those facts on which I wished for information To my memory, though naturally retentive, I did not entirely trust. Immediately on retiring from Napoleon's presence, I hurried to my chamber, and carefully committed to paper the topics of conversation, with, so far as I could, the exact words used. Where I had the least doubt as to my accurancy, I marked it in my Journal, and by a subsequent recurrence to the topic, when future opportunities offered, I satisfied myself. This, although I have avoided them as much as possible, may account, for some occasional repetitions; but I have thought it better to appear sometimes tedious, than ever to run the risk of a mistatement. My long residence at Longwood rendered those opportunities frequent; and the facility of communication which Napoleon allowed, made the introduction of almost any subject easy.'

Perhaps the strongest evidence of all, is derived from the tenor of the anecdotes themselves. There are internal marks of authenticity, which can deceive no one who has at all given his attention to the manner of Buonaparte; and we trust we may be permitted to add, without offence, to the manner of his biographer. For we do not believe that Mr. O'Meara *could* have written the things which are here set down. Indeed, the sayings of the Emperor are manifestly the growth of a soil peculiarly rich and fertile in a singular produce. He is a very great original; and there is something in the tenor of all he says, that may well defy imitation. Nothing, to be sure, gives the work before us a greater interest or higher relish, than this circumstance. He whose habits it describes, and whose sayings it records, might, have been the greatest man of his age, and yet have conversed like ordinary captains, and lawgivers, and monarchs. But this extraordinary person, who combined all those characters in one, added to them the habits of a most lively, humorous, and even droll talker; and his conversation, very unlike that of a mere wit, was ever filled with substance always occupied about something important, to which the metriment or the point were only incidental. His style is singularly eloquent; quite original and peculiar to himself; yet it is only subservient to his serious business. You see plainly while he is only talking, that he is not a mere man of words; and his manner of conversing reminds you always of his actions.

It may be expected, that we should preface our account of this work by some general remarks upon the extraordinary person whose conversation it appears thus faithfully to record. But we feel little inclination to detain the reader, by commentaries, from those sketches which must give a far more lively and accurate idea of the original,—his own saying, and, in many cases, his anecdotes of himself Upon the moral questions which his conduct is calculated to arise, or rather upon the degree of praise or blame to be bestowed on certain parts of it, some difference of opinion may exist. Men may also be divided in their opinions of the degree in which admiration is due to his marvellous talents. Of his fame, there can be but one judgement. It has filled the world far more than that of any man who ever lived; and his existence has produced larger effects, for a season, upon the destinies of mankind, than can be ascribed to that of any great man among all his predecessors. We have seen legislators of deep wisdom and vast authority in former times; conquerors have, in every age, spread terror and havock over the earth; usurpers have raised themselves by merit from obscurity to supreme power, nay, men have been found, though far more rare, cast in so happy a mould as to combine the varied excellencies of civil and of warlike life: But it has been the singular lot of Buonaparte, not only to unite in his own person, and at an early period of his life, and in an advanced stage of society, the lawgiver, and the usurper. He triumphed over civilized enemies; legislated in a refined age; and seized upon the sceptre of an enlightened and powerful people, among enlightened and powerful neighbours. To have rendered his glory complete, or rather to have exalted its kind as well as prodigiously heightened its splendour—to have combined all hearts in greatful affection instead of resting satisfied with the more vulgar feats of making all tremble at the sound of his name, there was presented to him an opportunity such as mortal never yet enjoyed; and that opportunity he foolishly cast away. Had he followed the advice of Carnot, to whose inflexible integrity he so often bears testimony, while he undervalues his talents—had he given his country a free government at home, and placed France at the head of the independent party over all Europe, he would have reigned over the whole world at this hour with an influence as beneficent in its effects as universal in the extent, and been known in after ages as the best and the greatest of men. Unhappily for himself, and for mankind still more, he chose the more ordinary path of fame: he became the enemy of liberty and of peace; and reduced the consistent friends of human improvement, who had anxiously looked in him for a powerful adversary of all antiquated wrongs, to the necessity of wishing for his downful as the end of wide spreading wars, and of alarms fatal to the cause of freedom, and fruitful in protection to abuse. The treatment which this illustrious person received after that downfal, and the manner in which his wonderful career was closed, are topics of a very different nature; and we hardly dare trust ourselves with remarks on the stain, we fear they have brought, upon the character of England.

Before proceeding to the work of Mr. O'Meara, it may be fit to observe, that our entire reliance upon his accuracy is quite consistent with a considerable distrust of the statements he received from the Emperor. In the irritation of his confinement, there can be no doubt that he must often have felt and spoken harshly both of the persons whom he deemed more immediately the causes of his sufferings, and of others respecting whom his judgments would naturally be tinged by the temper of the moment. Some of his decisions, too, may have been hasty, from the habits of a quick mind much occupied, and often, of necessity, hurried. He is also likely to have forgotten many particulars, and to have fancied some what, when his indignation was roused. His accounts of matters nearly relating to himself, are no doubt coloured with some partiality; but really there is so much frankness and candour in most of the passages, that a very favourable estimate, in general, may be formed of him as a judge of his past life; and we doubt if, in any material particulars, he has misrepresented facts to his own advantage. The anecdotes which he gives of himself, being, of course, the most important part of the book, it is very fortunate that the

tone of fairness and impartiality which pervades them, inspires a considerable degree of confidence. We are sure that a far more favourable impression will be produced by this, than could have been created by a laboured and argumentative apology. The reader most prepossessed against him, can hardly help believeing the greater part of what he tells, because it almost always seems to come naturally and unaffectedly, and betrays very little disposition to make the most of things in his own behalf.

We shall begin our extracts from this work with the following sketch of the outward appearance of things in the scene where most of the conversations are laid; because it brings us, as it were, into the midst of the groupe.

'Napoleon sent Marchand for me at about nine o'clock. Was introduced by the back door into his bed room, a description of which I shall endeavour to give as minutely and as correctly as possible. It was about fourteen feet by twelve, and ten or eleven feet in height. The walls were lined with brown nankeen, bordered and edged with common green bordering paper and destitute of surbase. Two small windows, without pullies, looking towards the camp of the 53d regiment one of which was thrown up and fastened by a piece of notched wood. Window-curtains of white long cloth, a small fire place, a shabby grate and fire irons to match, with a paltry mantel-piece of wood painted white, upon which stood a small marble bust of his son. Above the mantel piece hung the portrait of Marie Louise, and four or five of young Napoleon, one of which was embroidered by the hands of the mother. A little more to the right, hung also, a miniature picture of the Empress Josephine, and to the left was suspended the alarm chamber watch of Frederic the Great, obtained by Napoleon at Potsdam; while on the right, the consular watch, engraved with the cipher B, hung by a chain of the plaited hair of Marie Louise, from a pin stuck in the nankeen lining. The floor was covered with a second hand carpet which had once decorated the dining room of a lieutenant of the St. Helena artillery. In the right-hand corner was placed the little plain-iron camp bed-stead with green silk curtains, upon which its master had reposed on the fields of Marengo and Austerlitz. Between the windows there was a paltry second-hand chest of drawers; and an old bookcase, with green-blinds, stood on the left, of the door leading to the next apartment. Four or five cane bottomed chairs, painted green, were standing here and there about the room. Before the backdoor, there was a screen covered with nankeen. and between that and the fire-place, an old fashioned sofa, covered with white long cloth, upon which reclined Napoleon, clothed in his white morning gown, white loose trowsers and stockings all in one. A chequered red madras upon his head, and his shirt-collar open without a cravat. His air was melancholy and troubled. Before him stood a little round table, with some books, at the foot of which lay, in confusion upon the carpet, a heap of those which he had already perused; and at the foot of the sofa, facing him, was suspended a portrait of the Empress Marie Lonise, with her son in her arms. In front of the fire-place stood Las Cases, with his arms folded over his breast, and some papers in one of his hands. Of all the former magnificence of the once mighty Emperor of France, nothing was present, except a superb wash hand stand, containing a silver basin, and water jug of the same metal, in the left-hand corner.' 1. 40 42

We are next desirous of despatching, as shortly as possible, a subject which occupies a large proportion of the work—we mean the complaints against Sir Hudson Lowe; not that we by any means regard the matter of these as untrue or unimportant; on the contrary, we think there can be no manner of doubt that the unfortunate Exiles had the most just cause of complaint; and it is equally manifest, that the treatment they met with, in all respects petty and teasing, and full of annoyances, wholly unnecessary for their security, even if we allow that there was no graver charge, will long fix a stigma upon the character of this country. But we also think, that as Buonaparte was in a situation in which he naturally would hate his keepers, and be discontented with all he experienced, a more than ordinary allowance is to be made in listening to his invectives and complaints; that it would be highly unjust towards the opposite parties to believe every thing here set down, without seeing their defence or explanation; that therefore it would be wrong, at present, to give greater circulation to the more violent of the attacks upon them, in which Bonaparte indulges; but, above all, we think the subject of far less importance, and prefer recording his opinions upon subjects of more permanent interest than his squabbles with the insolence of office in St. Helena, and upon persons of greater account than Messrs. Lowe, Reade, and Garrequer. These considerations will induce us only to give a short specimen of the contentions which always prevailed between Longwood and Plantation House, from the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe to the end of Mr. O'Meara's residence on the island.

The Emperor seems, from the first, to have taken a singular aversion to the Governor; but it must be added, that he was the bearer of an order from Lord Bathurst (couched in a kind of French which, we believe, never was heard of from the days of Charlemagne downwards,) requiring the household at Longwood to sign a sort of acknowledgment, which, in substance, seemed to them a consent to remain for life on the island, and in form an abandonment of their master's title; that this naturally gave rise to misunderstanding; that Sir H. Lowe's arrival was marked by the beginning of a new system of rigour and annoyance, such as giving notice to all shopkeepers no longer to trust any of the French in their dealings, on pain of punishment at the discretion of the Governor, nor to hold any communication with them, on pain of banishment.—a hint conveyed somewhat more gently, but perhaps as effectually, to the British officers also; planting sentinels to prevent visitors from approaching without leave; keeping strict watch over all who had any intercourse with the French exiles; and requiring all who held it to report, at head quarters, what passed in conversation. Mr. O'Meara, it must be further stated, describes the Governor as losing his temper first; filled with constant suspicions of designs to escape: haunted with the idea, not an unnatural one perhaps, of his responsibility, but bearing himself under the weight of it without either mildness or dignity; and always forgetting, that sallies of passion in the illustrious person whom so strange a caprice of fortune had submitted to his control, could be no sort of excuse for any such angry feelings on the part of him who had all the power in his own hands. Indeed, the sight is alternately humiliating and exasperating which these details present; and we hasten to get over it, for the sake of arriving at the more important portion of the book.

'"This governor, during the few days that I was melancholy, and had a mental affliction in consequence of the treatment I received, which prevented me from going out, in order that I might not *ennuyer* others with my afflictions, wanted to send his physician to me, under the pretext of inquiring after my health, I desired Bertrand to tell him, that I had not sufficient confidence in his physician to take, any thing from his hands. That if I were really ill I would send for you, in whom I have confidence, but that a physician was of no use in such cases, and that I only wanted to he left alone. I understand that he proposed an officer should enter my chamber to see me, if I did not stir out. Any person," continued he with much emotion. "who endeavours to force his way into my apartment, shall be a corpse the moment he enters it. If he ever eats bread or meat again, I am not Napoleon. This I am determined on; I know that I shall be killed afterwards, as what can one do against a camp? I have faced death too many times to fear it. Besides, I am convinced that this governor has been sent out by Lord———.I told him a few days ago, that if he wanted to put an end to me he would have a very good opportunity by making somebody to force his way into my chamber. That I would immediately make a corpse of the first that entered, and then I should be of course dispatched, and he might write home to his Government that "Bonaparte" was killed in a brawl. I also told him to leave me alone, and not to torment me with his hateful presence. I have seen Prussians, Tartars, Cossacs, Calmucks, &c, but never before in my life have I beheld so ill favoured, and so forbidding a countenance. *Il porte lo diable empreint eur son visage*."

'I endeavoured to convince him that the English ministry would never be capable of what he supposed, and that such was not the character of the nation, "I had reason to complain of the admiral," said he; "but though he treated me roughly, he never behaved in such a manner as this Prussian. A few days ago, he in a manner insisted upon seeing me, when I was undressed, and a prey to melancholy, in my chamber. The admiral never asked to see me a second time, when it was intimated to him that I was unwell or undressed; as he well knew, that though I did not go out, I was still to be found."'

'"During the short interview that this governor had with me in my bad-chamber," continued he "one of the first things which he proposed, was, to send you away, and to take his own surgeon in your place. This he repeated twice; and so earnest was he to gain his object, that although I gave him a most decided refusal, when he was going out he turned about and again proposed it. I never saw such a horrid countenance. He sat on a chair opposite to my sofa, and on the little table between us there was a cup of coffee. His physiognomy made an unfavourable impression upon me, that I thought his looks had poisoned it, and I ordered Marchand to throw it out of the window; I could not have swallowed it for the world."

'Count Las Cases, who entered Napoleon's room a few minutes after the departure of the governor, told me that the Emperor had said to him,—"*Mon Dieu! c'est une figure bien sinistre, j'ose a peine le dire, mais c'est a ne pas prendre une tasse de cafe, s'il etait demeure un instant seul aupres.*"'

'"It appears" added he, "that this governor was with Blucher, and is the writer of some official letters to your Government, descriptive of the operations of 1814 I pointed them out to him the last time I saw him, and asked him *Est ce vous Monsieur?* He replied, "Yes." I told him that they were *pleines de fausetes et de*

*ltises*. He shrugged up his shoulders, appeared confused, and replied, " *J'ai oru voir cela*. If," continued he, " those letters were the only accounts he sent, he betrayed his country." 1. 43—49.

Much most needless annoyance is given to Buonaparte, and great irritation of the most superfluous kind produced on all hands, by matters of etiquette. He will not be called General, for instance; they will allow no one to call him Emperor. He will only he seen or communicated with by means of his household officers: they are alarmed lest that should seem an acknowledgement of royalty, and insist on addressing him direct like a common person. His arguments, no doubt, are irresistible on this head and nothing can be at once more inconsistent and more childish than the course pursued by our Government.

It is somewhat curious to observe how naturally certain people fall into the same line with our St. Helena Government on questions of etiquette. The Lady of the Governor General of India, wishing to *see the sight* of the Island, did not condescend to call on the French Ladies at Longwood, but made Sir H. Lowe ask the Emperor to come, and be shown to her Ladyship. He observed, that had she been sick or fatigued he would willingly have gone: but the Residence being out of his limits, he must have gone in charge of a guard, as a prisoner; while she being free, could easily have come to Longwood to visit the Ladies; and even had she designed to call for the purpose of seeing himself, he said, 'the first Sovereigns in the world have not been ashamed to pay me a visit.

The following passages, it must be admitted exhibit traits neither of suavity of temper, nor of much dignity of deportment and do not altogether indicate the sort of man destined well to fulfil the delicate office of keeper to fallen Majesty. Having made Mr. O'Meara repeat to him some parts of a conversation of Buonaparte respecting him greatly to his disadvantage, he thus gave vent to his feelings.

" Sir Hudson Lowe then walked about for a short time, biting his nails, and asked me if Madame Bertrand had repeated to strangers any of the conversation which had passed between General Buonaparte and himself? I replied, that I was not aware that Madame Bertrand was yet acquainted with it. " She had better not," said he, " lest it may render her and her husband's situation much more unpleasant than at present." He then repeated some of Napoleon's expressions in a very angry manner, and said, " Did General Buonaparte tell you, sir, that I told him his languge was impolite and indecent, and that I would not listen any longer to it?" I said, " No." " Then it showed," observed the Governor, " great littleness on the part of General Buonaparte not to tell you the whole. He had better reflect on his situation, for it is in my power to render him much more uncomfortable than he is. If he continues his abuse, I shall make him feel his situation. He is a prisoner of war, and I have a right to treat him according to his conduct, *I'll build him up*." He walked about for a few minutes repeating again some of the observations, which he characterized as ungentleman like, &c. until he had worked himself into a passion, and said. " Tell General Buonaparte that he had better take care what he does, as, if he continues his present conduct I shall be obliged to take measures to increase the restrictions already in force." After observing that he had been the cause of the loss of the lives of millions of men, and might be again, if he got loose, he concluded by saying " I consider Ali Pasha to be a much more *respectable Scoundrel than Buonaparte*.

" Napoleon then made some observations upon the bad quality of the wine furnished to Longwood, and remarked, that when he was a *sous lieutenant* of artillery, he had a better table and drank better wine than at present.

" I saw Sir Hudson Lowe afterwards, who asked me if General Buonaparte had made any observations relative to General Meade's not having accepted the offer made to him? I replied, that he had said he was convinced that he (Sir Hudson), had prevented him from accepting of it, and had desired me to tell him that such was his opinion. No sooner had I pronounced this, than his excellency's countenance changed, and he exclaimed in a violent tone of voice, " He is a d——d lying rascal, a d——d black hearted villain! I wished General Meade to accept it and told him to do so. He then walked about for a few minutes in an agitated manner, repeating, " that none but a black-hearted villain would have entertained such an idea," then mounted his horse and rode away. He had not proceeded more than about a hundred paces, when he wheeled round, rode back to where I was standing, and said in a very angry manner, " Tell General Buonaparte that the assertion that I prevented General Meade from going to see him *è una bugia infame, e che è un bugiardone che l' ha dotto* Tell him my exact words·

" I then repeated to Sir Hudson Lowe the observations made by Napoleon, on the illegality of his attempting to subject the persons of his suit to more restrictions than what were imposed on himself; as well as what he had said about General Gourgand. Sir Hudson replied, " that as Governor he had power to grant a favour, and take it away when he pleased; that if he conceded one to General Buonaparte, it did not follow that he was obliged to grant the same to the rest: that they had liberty to go away whenever they pleased, if they did not like their treatment," &c. He also desired me to repeat, that the prohibition to speak was an act of civility, or a friendly sort of warning. I remarked, that I did not think Napoleon would avail himself of the *indulgence* unless the same were granted to all. His excellency replied, that he could not think of allowing General Buonaparte's officers to run about the country, telling lies of him (Sir Hudson) as Las Cases and Montholon had done, by having shown letters to divers persons. That General Buonaparte would be much better, if he had not such liars as Montholon, and such a blubbering, whining son of a b—h as Bertrand about him.

' Saw Sir Hudson Lowe on the hill above Hut's Gate, to whom I communicated Napoleon's reply His excellency repeated, that the prohibition to speak, which had been so much complained of, was not an order, but rather a request, and an instance of civility on his (Sir Hudson's) part, in order to prevent the necessity which would otherwise exist, of the interference of a British officer. " Did you tell him that?" said Sir Hudson Lowe. I answered that I had. " Well, what reply did he make?" I gave his reply, which did not appear to please the governor. I subsequently acquainted him that water was so scarce at Longwood, as to make it some times impossible to procure a sufficiency for a bath for Napoleon's use and that it was generally a matter of great difficulty to obtain the necessary quantity. Sir Hudson Lowe replied, " that he did not know what business General Buonaparte had to *stew himself in hot water* for so many hours, and so often, at a time when the 53d regiment could scarcely procure enough of water to cook their victuals."—1. 98 365

Leaving now these disgusting scenes, and reminding the reader that Sir Hudson Lowe ultimately compelled Mr. O'Meara to leave Napoleon's service, by insisting upon his performing the office of a spy upon his illustrious patient. to which debasement he could not submit, we now proceed to the more important parts of these volumes.

In the foremost rank, of course, stand Napoleon's opinions respecting the distinguished men with whom he had come in contact or in conflict during his extraordinary career. We are disposed to think that he judges them candidly, and with little personal prejudice,—at least that jealousy or conflicting interests do not warp his judgment respecting enemies or rivals: and we form this opinion, notwithstanding the apparent exception furnished by his undervaluing Moreau, respecting whom his opinion is repeatedly given in terms of considerable disrespect.

' " Moreau," said he, " was an excellent general of division, but not fit to command a large army. With a hundred thousand men, Moreau would divide his army in different positions, covering roads, and would not do more than if he had only 30.000. He did not know how to profit either by the number of his troops, or by their positions. Very calm and cool in the field. he was more collected and better able to command in the heat of an action than to make dispositions prior to it. He was often seen smoking his pipe in battle. Moreau was not naturally a man of a bad heart; *un bon vivant, mais il n'avait pas beaucoup de caractere*. He was led away by his wife and another intriguing Creole. His having joined Pichegru and Georges in the conspiracy, and subsequently having closed his life fighting against his country, will ever disgrace his memory. As a general, Moreau was infinitely inferior to Desaix, or to Kleber, or even to Soult. Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix, as Kleber only loved glory, as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures: whereas Desaix loved glory for itself, and despised every thing else. Desaix was wholly wrapt up in war and glory. To him riches and pleasures were valueless, nor did he give them a moment's thought. He was a little black-looking man, about an inch shorter than I am, always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort or convenience. When in Egypt, I made him a present of a complete field equipage several times, but he always lost it. Wrapt up in a cloak, Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly as if he were in a palace. For him luxury had no charms, Upright and honest in all his proceedings, he was called by the Arabs *the just sultan*. He was intended by nature for a great general. Kleber and Desaix were a loss irreparable to France. Had Kleber lived, your army in Egypt would have perished. Had that imbecile Menou attacked you on your landing with twenty thousand men, as he might have done, instead of the division Lanusse, your army would have been only a meal for them. Your army was seventeen or eighteen thousand strong, and without cavalry." '

' " Lasnes, when I first took him by the hand was an *ignorantaccio*. His education had been much neglected. However, he improved greatly and to judge from the astonishing progress he made, he would have been a general of the first class. He had great experience in war. He had been in fifty-four pitched battles, and in three hundred combats of different kinds. He was a man of uncommon bravery; cool in the midst of fire; and possessed of a clear, penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity which might present itself. Violent and hasty in his expressions, sometimes even in my presence. He was ardently attached to me. In the midst of his anger, he would not suffer any person to join him in his remarks. On that account, when he was in a cholaric mood, it was dangerous to speak to him, as he used to come to me in his rage, and say that such and such persons were not to be trusted. As a general, he was greatly superior to Moreau or to Soult."—I. pp. 237—39.

' Afterwards he conversed for some time about Moreau, and said that he was by no means a man of that superior talent which the English supposed; that he was a good general of division, but not adapted for the command of a great army. "Moreau was brave," said he, indolent, and a *bon vivant*. He did nothing at

his *quartier general* but loil on a sofa, or walk about with a pipe in his mouth. He scarcely ever read a book. His disposition was naturally good, but he was influenced by his wife and mother in-law, who were two intriguers. I recommended Moreau to marry her at the desire of Josephine, who loved her because she was a Creole, Moreau had fallen greatly in public estimation, on account of his conduct towards Pichegru.'" —II. pp. 35.6.

Now, although we have not been accustomed to see Moreau rated so low as a general, yet it is to be observed, that jealousy could not have biassed Napoleon in forming his estimate, for the talents of Moreau never came in competition with his own as a statesman ; and in the army, as well as among his adversaries in civil affairs, it was Desaix that was always set in opposition to him, by persons desirous of giving things an invidious turn ; in so much, that the liberal or republican party, erected a statute to that brave and able soldier during the consulship, and inscribed the pedestal with their names, as an act of enrolment, or at least a protest against Bounaparte's usurpation. Yet we see that he places Desaix quite at the head of all the French warriors. The following sketches are equally interesting.

' " Massena," said he " was a man of superior talent. He generally, however, made bad dispositions previous to a battle ; and it was not until the dead began to fall about him that he began to act with that judgement which he ought to have displayed before. In the midst of the dying and the dead, of balls sweeping away those who encircled him, then Massena was himself ; gave his orders and made his dispositions with the greatest *sang froid* and judgement. This is *la vera nobilita di sangue*. It was truly said of Massena, that he never began to act with judgement until the battle was going against him. He was, however, *un voleur*. He went halves along with the contractors and commissaries of the army. I signified to him often, that if he would discontinue his peculations, I would make him a present of 800,000, or a million of francs ; but he had acquired such a habit, that he could not keep his hands from money. On this account he was hated by the soldiers, who mutinied against him 3 or 4 times. However, considering the circumstances of the times, he was precious ; and had not his bright parts been soiled with the vice of avarice, he would have been a great man.'

" Pichegru," continued Napoleon, " was *repetitieur* at Brienne, and instructed me in mathematics, when I was about ten years old. He possessed considerable knowledge in that sceince.- As a general, Pichegru was a man of no ordinary talent, far superior to Moreau, although he had never done any thing extraordinarily great, as the success of the campaigns in Holland was in a great measure owing to the battle of Fleurus. Pichegru, after he had united himself to the Bourbons, sacrifice the lives of upwards of twenty hundred of his soldiers, by throwing them purposely into the enemy's hands, whom he had informed before hand of his intentions. He had a dispute once with Kleber, at a time when, instead of marching his army upon Mayence as he ought to have done, he marched the great est part of them to another point, where Kleber observed that it would only be necessary to send the ambulences with a few men to make a show. At that time it was thought to be imbecility, but afterwards it was discovered to be treachery. One of Pichegru's projects was for Louis to come and join the army under his command, and to cause himself to be proclaimed King. In order to ensure success, he signified to Louis that it was necessary for him to bring a large sum of money ; as he said that *Vive le Roi* lay at the bottom of the *gosier*, and that it would require a great quaintity of wine to bring it out of the mouth, if Louis had come," continued he, " he would have been shot." —I pp. 239—241.

" I asked him some questions about the share that Moreau had in Georges' conspiracy. " Moreau ," said he " confessed to his advocate that he had seen and converted with Georges and Pichegru, and that on his trial he intended to avow it. His counsel, however, dissuaded him from doing so and observed, that if he confessed having seen Georges, nothing could save him from condemnation to death. Moreau, in an interview he had with the other two conspirators, insisted that the first step to be taken was to kill me; that when I was disposed of, he should have great power and influence with the army ; but that as long as I lived, he could do nothing. When he was arrested, the paper of accusation against him was given to him, in which his crime was stated to be the having conspired against the life of the First Consul and the security of the republic, in complicity with Pichegru and Georges. On reading the names of those two, he dropt the paper and fainted,",—I. pp. 273,274.

It is a most singular circumstance, if true, that Napoleon may almost be said to have killed this celebrated man with his own hand.

" In the battle before Dresden,," said Napoleon, " I ordered an attack to be made upon the allies by both flanks of my army, While the manœuvers for this purpose were executing, the centre remained motionless. At the distance of about from this to the outer gate ( about 500 yards ), I observed a group of persons collected together on horseback, Concluding that they were endeavouring to observe my manœuvres. I resolved to disturb them, and called to a captain of artillery, who commanded a field battery of eighteen or twenty pieces ; " *Jettes une deazaine de boulets a la fois dans groupe la ; pent etre il y en a quelques petits generaux.*" (Throw a dozen of bullets at once into that group ; perhaps there are some little generals in it. ) It was done instantly. One of the balls struck Moreau, carried off both his legs, and went through his horse- Many more. I belive, who were near him, were killedor wound ed. A moment before, Alexander had been speaking to him : Moreau's legs were amputated not far from the spot. One of his feet with the boot upon it, which he surgeon had thrown upon the ground, was brought by a peasant to the king of Saxony, with information that some officer of great distinction had been struck by a cannon shot. The king conceiving that the name of the person might perhaps be discovered by the boot, sent it to me. It was examined at my head quarters, but all that could be ascertained was, that the boot was neither of English nor of French manufacture. The next day we were informed that it was the leg of Moreau. It is not a little extraordinary," continued Napoleon, " that in an action a short time afterwards I ordered the same artillery officer, with the same guns, and under nearly similar circumstances, to throw eighteen or twenty bullets at once into a concourse of officers collected together, by which General St. Priest, another, Frenchman, a traitor and a man of talent, who had a command in the Russian army, was killed along with many others. Nothing," continued the emperor, " is more destructive than a discharge of a dozen or more guns at once amongst a group of persons. From one or two they may escape ; but from a number discharged at a time, it is almost impossible. After Esling, when I had caused my army to go over to the isle of Lobau ; there was for some weeks, by common and tacit consent on both sides between the soldiers, not by any agreement between the generals, a cessation of firing, which indeed had produced no benefit, and only killed a few unfortunate sentinels. I rode out every day in different directions. No person was molested on either side. One day, however, riding alone with Oudinot, I stopped for a moment upon the edge of the island, which was about eighty toises distant from the opposite bank, where the enemy was. They perceived us, and knowing me by the little hat and grey coat, they, pointed a three-pounder at us. The ball passed between Oudinot and me, and was very close to both of us. We put spurs to our horses, and speedily got out of sight. Under the actual circumstances, the attack was little better than murder, but if they had fired a dozen guns at once, they must bave killed us.".—I. pp. 274—276.

Perhaps there may be some persons in this country whose feelings respecting Ney's death will be awakened, (if they have ever been luled asleep,) by the following disinterested and apparently impartial testimony.

' I asked if he had thought Marshal Soult to have been in his interest? Napoleon answered, " Certainly, I considered so, but Soult did not betray Louis, as has been supposed, nor was he privy to my return and landing in France. For some days, Soult thought that I was mad, and that I must certainly be lost. Notwithstanding this, appearances were so much against Soult, and without intending it, his acts turned out to be so favourable to my projects, that were I on his jury, and ignorant of what I know, should condemn him for having betrayed Louis. But he realy was not privy to it, though Ney, in his defence, stated that I told him so. As to the proclamation which Ney said that I had sent to him, it is not true. I sent him nothing but orders. I would have stopped the proclamation, had it been in my power, as it was unworthy of me. Ney was deficient in education, or he would not have published it, or indeed have acted as he did For when he promised the king to bring me back in an iron cage, he was sincere, and really meant what he said, and continued so until two days before he actually joined me. He ought to have acted like Oudinot, who asked his troops if they might he depended upon, to which they unanimously replied, " We will not fight against the Emperor, nor for the Bourbons." He could not prevent the troops from joining me, or indeed the peasants ; but he went too far.'

" Mouton Duvernot," said he, " suffered unjustly ; at least considering all circumstances, he did not deserve it more than another. He hung upon the flanks of my little army for two days, and his intentions were for the King. But every one joined me. The enthusiasm was astonishing. I might have entered Paris with four hundred thousand men, if I had liked. What is still more surprising, and I believe unparalleled in history, is, that it was effected without any conspiracy. There was no plot, no understanding with any of the generals in France. Not one of them knew my intentions. In my proclamations consisted the whole of my conspiracy. With them I effected every thing. With them I led the nation. Not even Massena knew of my intention. When he was informed of my having landed with a few hundred men, he disbelieved it, and pronounced it impossible, thinking that if I had entertained such a project, I should make him acquainted with it. The Bourbons want to make it appear that a conspiracy existed in the army, which is the reason they have shot Mouton Davernet, Ney, and others ; because my having effected what I did not by the aid of a conspiracy, or by force, as not a musquet was fired, but by the general wish of the nation, reflects such disgrace upon them ' ' '—I. pp. 386 388.

*(To be Continued.)*

## MR. FARQUHAR AND FONTHILL.

Mr. Farquhar, the purchaser of Fonthill, is a man of an extraordinary character and habits. His history will add another to the many instances of the accumulation of wealth from successful industry and attendant savings. Mr.

Farquhar is a native of Aberdeen, and went out early in life to India, where he was employed for some time in a subordinate situation in the medical department. His mind was ever occupied in study, and chemical research was his favourite pursuit; from its practical application the foundation of his present immense fortune was laid. There was some defect in the mode of manufacturing gunpowder in the interior, and Mr. Farquhar was selected to give his assistance. By degrees he got the management of the concern, and finally became the sole contractor to the Government. In this way wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the late Mr. Warren Hastings. In Bengal, he was remarkable for the closeness of his application, unabating perseverance, and extraordinary mental vigour, and also for the same habits of penuriousness, to which he still adheres. After years of labour, he came home from India, with a fortune estimated at half a million of money, the principal part of which was invested, through Mr. Hoare, in the Funds in the 3 per cent. Consols. On landing at Gravesend, Mr. Farquhar, to save coach or boat-hire, walked to London, and his first visit very naturally was to his banker. Full of dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself at the counter, and asked to see Mr. Hoare. The clerks disregarded his application, and he was suffered to wait in the cash office as a poor petitioner, until Mr Hoare passing through it after some explanation, recognized his Indian custo mer—the man whom he expected to see with a Nabob's pomp. Mr. Farquhar requested 25*l.*, and took his leave. He then settled in Upper Baker-street, where his house was to be distinguished by its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant, nad his apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied, was kept sacred from her care. Books and papers were strewed on the floor: the spot where the book was concluded, there it was thrown, and never removed. His neighbours were not at all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman. He became a partner in the great agency house in the city, of Basset, Farquhar, and Co., and also purchased the late Mr. Whitbread's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and suffered to increase, on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly draws his dividends his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchases in the funds. In this manner his wealth has accumulated. Mr. Farquhar is deeply read in ancient and modern literature; his mind is one of extraordinary vigour and originality—his coversation of a superior order, impressive and animated on every subject. His sentiments are liberal, and strangely contrasted with his habits. His avarice may be considered as a disease which he cannot controul. His religious opinions are peculiar, and seem to be influenced by an admiration of the (supposed) purity of the lives and moral principles of the Brahmins. It is said that he offered to appropriate 100,000*l.* to found a College in Aberdeen on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of Religion, to which, however, the sanction of the Legislature could not be procured, and the plan was dropped.

Mr. Farquhar is still in single blessedness, and is most probably destined to spend the remainder of his life "unbroken in upon by tender caresses," unless some late alterations in his mode of life can be accounted for by the influence of the amiable weakness. He has gone to reside in one of his own houses in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, which he has furnished in a style of modern elegance. He has also set up a handsome chariot, and so far as appearances are concerned, indulges in several luxuries; but his domestic habits are still the same, and his table seldom labours with the pressure of heavy dishes. He has one nephew, to whom he allows, or did allow, 300*l.* a-year. He has but few other claims of family, and it is probable that his immense wealth will be bequeathed to some charitable institution, as the great object of his ambition is to leave his name to posterity, as the founder of some public institution. Perhaps his pride has slumbered for many years, and it is but now showing its extent. To that passion may be attributed the purchase of Fonthill, for his age and infirmities totally unfit him for the enjoyment of such a place. Those who are not well acquainted with Mr. Farquhar, consider him as a sordid miser, who has scraped money together by mere labour and saving: but the few with whom he associates, recognize a powerful and enterprizing mind, a cultivated and discerning taste, and an intellectual refinement, totally opposite to that penury, which he seems to have at first imposed on himself as a duty, but which habit has made second nature. He is about sixty-five years of age, diminutive in person, and by no means prepossessing in appearance; his dress has all the qualities of the antique to recommend it; and his domestic expenditure, until the last year, has not exceeded 200*l.* a-year, although his possessions, money in the funds, and capital in trade, is said to amount to a million and a half.

## LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Carriage Morning Dress.—High dress of mulberry-coloured velvet, fastened behind. The collar is ornamented and projecting, and admits a full lace ruff. The long sleeve nearly fits the arm, and is finished with a pyramidal ornament of leaves, composed of velvet, edged with a double cord of gross de Naples; the base of the pyramid extends round the bottom of the sleeve, and confines it at the wrist. The paulette consists of squares of velvet, edged with two rows of gross de Naples cord, and fastened at each point with knots of cord: across the bust, the pyramidal ornament is arranged longitudinally. Broad band of velvet edged with cord round the waist, and fastened behind with an elegant cut steel buckle. At the bottom of the skirt are three rows of chinchilla fur, equidistant, which harmonises beautifully with the rich colour of the velvet. Long tippet and muff of chinchilla. Velvet bonnet, to correspond: the front at the edge is trimmed, within and without, with flutted velvet, and interspersed with wolve's teeth, or velvet points, edged with two rows of gros de Naples cord: the crown is low, and a folded fichu crosses in part, and ties under the chin: a plume of white ostrich feathers, fastened by a cluster of velvet points, surrounding a steel star, placed on the right side of the bonnet, and falls gracefully towards the front. Bonnet cap blond with full border. Boots the same colour as the pelisse. Gloves citron colour.

Evening Dress.—of plain net over a gold coloured satin slip, lined throughout; the hem and two tucks wadded. The body of the dress is rather high, cut round, and edged with white satin; its fulness is horizontal, and regulated with perpendicular rouleaus of white satin, equidistant at the top, but approaching towards their termination at the waist, which is rather long, and confined by a white satin band fastened behind with an elegant pearl clasp in the centre of a satin bow. Very full court sleeve of net, with satin rouleaus from the shoulder, set in a band round the arm. At the bottom of the skirt is a triple row of white satin shevrons, which are continued to a point nearly half a yard up the right side of the dress, and gradually descend behind till they unite with those at the bottom. The head-dress is a garland of fancy flowers, interspersed with golden ears of corn; the hair in light and playful curls, a little parted in front. Necklace, earrings, and bracelets, of pearl and topaz. Long white kid gloves. White satin shoes, with gold trimming. Silk kerchief, or elegantine.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Promenade dress affords us this month but little room for remark: pelisses still continue the favourite envelope, but they are always worn either with a shawl or a fur tippet: the latter is in general of a very large size; and if the trimming of the pelisse be of fur, the tippet corresponds. Velvet begins to be in great request, both for carriage and promenade pelisses. One of the most novel that we have seen among the latter, is composed of puse-coloured velvet, wadded, and lined with sarsnet to correspond: the waist is of the usual length, and the body tight to the shape: the skirt is full, and a good deal gored: the trimming is an intermixture of fancy velvet and gros de Naples to correspond with the pelisse; the latter is disposed in waves laid on in folds, which are ornamented at each point by a velvet star. This trimming goes all round, it forms the collar, which is unusually high, and rounded behind. The long sleeve is finished to correspond, but the trimming is much narrower. The epaulette is very full. It is composed of three folds, each terminated by a star, to correspond with the trimming. The pelisse closes in front, but fastens on the inside. We consider it one of the most elegant walking dresses that we have lately seen, and extremely appropriate to the season.

Angola shawls are still more in favour than they were last month: they are of a very large size, and are not worn over pelisses, but with silk poplin, or merino gowns. It is only the beautiful silky kind of Angola shawl that is in favour.

Brown beaver bonnets are coming a good deal into fashion. We think the brims of these bonnets are rather larger than those of other materials: a wrought silk band to correspond in color, goes round the bottom of the crown; and a very full plume of feathers, which also correspond, is placed to the left side. Black bonnets are, however, more generally in favor than any other kind for plain walking dress. The materials continue the same as last month.

Levantine, poplin, and merino have now entirely displaced muslin in morning dress. We have certainly brought the last article to a high degree of perfection; there is in fact no sort of comparison between it and the boasted merino of France. The morning dress, which we are about to describe, is composed of this material; it is of a dark chesnut colour, made up to the throat, and to fasten behind: the corsage is ornamented on each side of the bust with a kind of cord, composed of curled pluche de soie; it is laid on the figure of an S, and continued at short distances to the bottom of the waist: a small frog is attached to each end of the latter, plain back, with a high collar edged with pluche; tight long sleeve, also edged to correspond: full epaulette, confined by bands of pluche, cut in the form of the letter S, and interspersed with frogs. The trimming of the bottom of the skirt is similar to the epaulette: it consists of a broad bouillonne of merino, confined by bands of pluche; each edge of the bouillonne is bordered with a rich silk cork. We should observe that this trimming is very broad, and the dress has altogether a novel and striking appearance.

Caps are greatly in favour, both in morning and half dress. We see only cornettes in the former: they are composed of our own lace, and are made with small ears and full narrow borders: they are ornamented in general with ribbon. Demicornettes are more in favour in half-dress: they are worn in lace, blond, and gaze lisse; but lace appears most in favour. These caps are always ornamented with small bonquets or half-wreathes of flowers: roses, pensees, jessamines, miguonette, and various other flowers are in favour. A full bow of ribbon, to correspond in colour with the flowers, fastens the cap under the chin. Velvets, both white and coloured, are now fashionable in full dress, but are not yet so generally worn as white, plain, and figured satin and gros de Naples. Full-dress trimmings are composed in general of satin with an intermixture of gauze or tulle, disposed in buillonne of various forms, and intersected with flowers. We have seen also some dresses finished at bottom with a blond lace flounce, headed by a satin rouleau, turned en serpent of two colours: this was surmounted by a blond trimming disposed in puffs, formed either by small bouquets of flowers or knots of pearl.

We have seen lately a good many full dress gowns cut very low on the shoulders and in the centre of the bosom, but rather higher on each breast: these gowns have in general a small tucker a l'enfant. Waists have not diminished in length. Sleeves are worn very full, but not quite so short as usual. Sashes and ceintures are equally in favour: the latter always confined by a clasp composed of pearls, rubies, &c.

The colours most in favour are, scarlet, purple, dark brown, lavender, green, rose-colour, orange, and gray.

## *LAW.*

### MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—SATURDAY.

Thomas Webb was indicted for a libel on the Dukes of York and Gloucester; and on Mr. Hay and Mr. Newby, Surgeons of the 3d Regiment of Guards.

Mr. Adolphus stated the case for the prosecution. The defendant, he said, was brought to trial for a libel he had published on the royal and honourable persons named in the indictment, not from any feeling of anger towards him, nor from any desire to have him punished, and still less from any apprehension that it could be necessary to protect their characters from his repeated attacks; but it was thought proper to put an end to his persevering attempts to mislead the minds of persons capable of being deluded by his misrepresentations. The libels he had published originated in the death of a private soldier of the 3d regiment of guards, which took place in the month of April 1816, and had been in progress ever since. On the 2d of that month a private soldier, named John Haig, was seized with a fit, for which he was bled by one of the surgeons of the regiment, and sent to the hospital, where he speedily recovered, and on the 5th was discharged at his own desire, feeling himself perfectly well. It happened that on the 8th of the same month he was attacked by a different complaint for which he was sent to the hospital, where of course he received he most careful attention until his death, which took place on the 20th of the same month. After his death a report, as is the practice, was made to the Commander-in-Chief, stating the cause of his death, by which it appeared that his body had been opened, and the cause of his death was clearly ascertained to be a mortification of the bowels; an abscess being also discovered in the arm in which he had been bled, but which the report stated had no effect in producing his death. The defendant, who was married to Haig's sister, wrote several letters to the Commander-in-chief, the Duke of Gloucester, and other persons in high military stations, for the purpose, he said, of ascertaining the cause of the deceased's death; all which received attention, and were answered, and a copy of the medical report stating the cause of Haig's death was sent to him. Still the defendant appeared dissatisfied, and on the 5th May, 1816, there appeared a paragraph in a Sunday newspaper, stating that a letter had been sent them concerning the death of Haig, the writer of which said that the deceased had told his sister he had been bled, and shewed her an aperture in his arm which would admit the top of her finger, and said, she'd see him no more, and died soon after; and that his sister was refused admittance to him; and that after his death the blood oozed through the shroud." No notice was taken of this paragraph, and the defendant, notwithstanding all that had been done to satisfy him on the subject, persevered in his applications to persons in authority, and in repeating the most injurious and unfounded assertions; and on the 25th of April, 1819, another paragraph appeared in the same paper, headed, "Case of John Haig," which went on to state, that some of their readers would recollect that reasons had been formerly stated, which led the sister of the deceased and Webb, to apprehend that the deceased had been improperly treated: that Webb stated that he had made application to the Dukes of York and Gloucester on the subject, and that in consequence two medical reports had been made; one of which stated, that the cause of Haig's death was a mortification of the bowels; and the other that he died of a deep seated abscess in the arm. The paper in question concluded by saying, that if Webb's story was true, it showed the case had not been properly looked into.

Mr. Adolphus proceeded to say, it was not true that two reports had been made; it was not true that any concealment had been used; the sister of the deceased was never denied access to him while he was living, and was only once refused admittance after his death; and that was during the time the surgeons were employed in examining the body. Indeed, to all the charges of improper conduct made by the defendant, repeated answers had been given; notwithstanding which, he proceeded to publish proclamations on the subject, in his own hand writing, posting them in such places as were resorted to by the military, one of which proclamations now formed the subject of the present indictment. The learned gentleman here read the libel, as it was afterwards proved in evidence, as follows, viz.

"MILITARY BLACK JOB.—Any person whose superior understanding will inform me what proper course pursued might be likely to induce the King's Ministers to allow a fair inquiry into the real cause of the death of John Haig, 3d Guards, who, in 1816, died of the improper treatment of their surgeon, will, for said information, if gratuitous, receive the thanks of their obedient servant and humble applicant, Thomas Webb, 19, Gardiner's-lane, King-street, Westminster. (See the examiner, May 5, 1816, and April 25, 1819.) N. B. Forty applications having been made to the proper authorities without success, is why I thus apply."——It was supposed, the Learned Gentleman said, that taking the defendant before a Magistrate at Bow-street, where he would be warned of his conduct, might have the effect of preventing his continuing it: that course had been resorted to: he had been taken before the worthy Magistrates, who administer justice there, but their admonition had been lost on him; for he was no sooner discharged, than he again proceeded in publishing the same libel in the same manner; it was therefore, thought right to institute the present prosecution, that the assertions made by the defendant might receive the most complete contradiction, lest by possibility any one of the brave defenders of their country might suppose that the country for which they purchased glory with their blood in the field, could be capable of neglecting them in the hour of sickness or of death.

Mr. Newby examined. Witness was assistant surgeon in the 3d Regt. of Guards in the year 1816. Remembers being called up in the night of the 2d of April to a private of the name of Haig. He bled him, and sent him to the Hospital in a coach. The orifice was not larger than usual, nor the quantity of blood taken greater. Witness saw Haig in the hospital the next day, when he appeared well, and, on the 5th of the same month, the deceased returned to the hospital feverish, and complained of his arm. Witness thought him predisposed to inflammation. He was present when the body was opened, and the cause of his death clearly ascertained to be mortification of the bowels.

Surgeon-Major Hay, stated that Haig had been treated for inflammation, from the time of his coming to the hospital, on the 8th of April, to his death. Witness examined the body after death, and ascertained that the deceased died of inflammation of the bowels, which terminated in mortification. Witness made a report

[illegible]ing the cause of deceas[illegible]d's death, copies of which he sent to the Duke of York, and the Secretary at War.

The defendant, who had no counsel, but had prepared himself for his defence, with several bundles of written papers, attempted to cross-examine this witness. The questions he put, he read from some of his written papers; they were in general of great length, and unintelligible. They only one which, as the Chairman observed, bore at all on the point, was,—whether the surgeon, who first bled the deceased was properly qualified; to which a most decided answer in the affirmative was given.

Mr. Salmon and Mr. Gildon, surgeons of the Guards, stated, that Haig had been properly treated for inflammation; that from the appearances after death, no case could be more decided than that death was produced by mortification of the bowels, and that the abscess in the arm had nothing to do with it.

Serjeant Brocknall, of the Guards, stated that he was corporal in the 3d regiment in 1816, when the deceased was in the hospital, and was on duty there. He went into the deceased's room one day while his sister was with him, and perceived him concealing something in his bed. Witness, on examination, found it was a basin; and the deceased and his sister acknowledged that she had brought him a meat pudding in it, which he ate.

Surgeon-Major Hay was here asked, whether the meat pudding was proper for the patient in the state he then was? And answered, that poison could hardly be worse.

Oddy, a constable, proved that the defendant had admitted the libel at Bow-street.—The case for the prosecution closed here.

The defendant being called on for his defence, read from his papers for more than an hour. The matter was scarcely intelligible and had not the least reference to the cause. It appeared by it that he had no high opinion of the present ministers; and also thought the House of Commons stood in need of reform; and he disclaimed having any malicious intention what he had written, being in perfect charity with all men, and aware "that before long, the worms would he taking their serpentine course through his mortal remains."

On the conclusion of the defendant's long address, the Chairman addressed the Jury. He said he did not like to stop a defendant while he supposed he was defending himself; though such an irrelevant rhapsody as they had just heard, had never before been uttered in a Court of Justice.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict [illegible]Guilty, and the verdict being pronounced Mr. Broderick, who was Counsel with Mr. Adolphus for the prosecution, addressed the Bench: he said the verdict had made no difference in the feeling of those who prosecuted—their only object was to have the facts correctly stated in a Court of Justice; that object was attained, and they had no wish to press for punishment against the defendant.

The Chairman said the Court must deliberate what should be done with him: if the prosecutors were ready to put him in a madhouse, no judgment should be passed on him; but after he had gone on for years asserting the grossest slanders and falsehoods, in spite of all the explanation and admonition that had been given him, the Court could not consent to let him go at large without further consideration, for which they would take time to some day next week.

## POLICE.

*Bow-Street. Interesting Distress.*—Among the crowd of applicants that thronged around the magisterial table yesterday morning was one whose case—though not a very singular one, we fear—must nevertheless excite deep interest, especialy among those whose destiny has made them familiar with the "charming agonies of—love whose misery delights."

The applicant in question was a damsel—not a very delicate one, it is true, but strong and well built, and a tall damsel "of her hands" She was partially shaded by an immese bonnet—her bonnet was adorned with ribbons which had evidently seen better days—and her ringlets hung negligently over a brow that doubtless would have been much cleaner had it been washed within the last three days.

Any body, even the most casual observer might preceive that she had some heavy business in hand. She repeatedly advanced to the table, whenever the Magistrate appeared to be disengaged for a moment, and as repeatedly retired from it without speaking. as some less timorous applicant approached—and every time she retired she drew her long grey cloak more tightly around her, "and heaved a sigh so piteous and profound, that the discharge did stretch her"—what, shall we say?—'Leathern coat' in the text of the poet, but that will not do in this case (howbeit her *natural* coat did indeed partake somewhat of the appearance of *new* leather)—"that the discharge did stretch her *full blown charms* "almost to bursting,"

At length the coast was tolerably clear, and she once more advanced to the table—looking anxiously on each side of her, as though she dreaded further intrusion. However, no one advanced, and she addressed the Magistrate with tolerable composure.

"If your Worship is perfectly at leisure," she said, "I wish to ask your advice as to what I had better do about a young man who has used me ill."

The Magistrate regarded her attentively whilst she spoke, and not doubting but she was about to make a charge of *violation*, or something of that sort, he desired her to follow him into a private room. She did as she was desired; but as his Worship put some questions to her as they walked through the office, he ascertained, long before they reached the private room, that it was not violation, nor any thing of that kind, of which she had to complain, and he therefore returned to the bench—observing, as he resumed his seat.—"Really my girl, I have nothing to do with matters of this nature it seems you are in love with some young man, who has promised to marry you."

"Yes Sir," replied the damsel, bobbing a curtsey.

"Well, if he has broken that promise, you may have your action of damages against him."

"Thank you, Sir!" said the damsel, eagerly interrupting him—"Thank you Sir!"

"But I can give you no assistance."

The damsel seemed perplexed.

"What! he has married somebody else, I suppose?" asked his Worship.

"O dear me—no, Sir!" she replied, "we keeps company together the same as ever—and he's nothing to say against me; for I can have a good character from the last place I lived in—and he's very kind to me, but then he keeps *fobbing me off* from one month's end to another, and I can never get him to book, say what I will!"

The Magistrate, upon this, observed, that he thought it a proof of the young man's discretion, for marriage was at all times a serious undertaking, and now its very entrance was beset with difficulties.

"Then your Worship can do nothing for me?" asked the damsel, in the most disconsolate tone imaginable.

"Nothing, my poor girl" replied his Worship; nothing but recommend you to have *patience*."

The poor wench looked as if she had much more to say; but a crowd of other, and more common-place suitors pressed forward to the table, and she and her anxieties were compelled to give place to the hoarse complaint of a Hampstead sand carrier about his stolen *donkey*.

## *ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.*

On Thursday week, a most extraordinary and singular accident happened in a court leading from Craborne-street, Leicester-square, London. A young girl was sitting in the second floor of a house in the court, at the window, with an infant of twelve months old in her arms, when it suddenly sprang from her into the court, and fell on a man who was eating oysters, which fortunately broke its fall, and the little infant dropped at his feet. It was almost instantaneously picked up and conveyed to a surgeon's, who, on examining it, declared to the delight-and surprise of the mother, that the infant was not materially hurt. Her feelings may better be conceived than described.

On Monday evening an inqusition was taken at the Bell, on the Quay, Bristol, before J. B. Grindon, Esq. and a respectable jury, touching the death of Fanny Hunt, an interesting young woman, who on the morning of the same day had thrown herself from the deck of a vessel into the Frome. It was understood that the unfortunate subject of this melancholy enquiry had been devotedly attached to a sailor, who had recently returned from a voyage to the West Indies, and to whom she was engaged to be married. During the absence of her betrothed lover, however, another young man had paid his addresses to her, but so far from receiving his attentions with any sort of encouragement, she had peremptorily refused to listen to him. This highly irritated the rejected suitor, and, as it is conjectured, instigated him to wreak his vengeance by writing an insidious letter to the former and true lover, which induced him to break with the unhappy girl, and to decline performing his promise to marry her. Upon which, in the agony of her mind, at this sudden, cruel, and to her unaccountable breach of faith on the part of her intended husband, she formed the fatal resolution to destroy herself. The testimony was so clear and satisfactory, that the jury without hesitation returned a verdict of—Insanity—*Gloucester Journal.*

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# Selections.

## FAREWELL TO MY LYRE.

Lyre of my soul! the parting hour draws nigh,
The hour that tears thy votary away—
The hour when death shall close my fading eye,
And wrap in earth my clod and lifeless clay.

I feel his icy fingers chill my heart,
And curdle all the blood that warms my breast:
Charm of my darkest moments, soon we part—
Soon shall thy chords in endless silence rest.

What, if thy sounds have charmed the coldest ear—
What, if they breath'd like melody divine—
What, if they stole the fair one's purest tear,
Or bade the downcast eye with pleasure shine!—

Still, I must sink in death's unbroken sleep,
And coldly slumber 'neath the hallow'd ground:
And thou must all thy chords in silence keep,
Nor sweetly wake them to the feeblest sound.

Sleep in yon cypress shade—it's heavy gloom
Becomes the awful stillness of the grave—
Rest, where above my uncle's lonely tomb
The willow's boughs in sorrow seem to wave.

There, should the fainting zephyr, whispering by,
Awake one note along thy tuneful string,
Oh! be it sadder than the mourner's sigh,
And in my ear like funeral dirges ring.

Let not a trill of joy invade my ear,
This gloomy hour asks nothing of delight—
Let all be like the pall that shades the bier,
Or like the darkest canopy of night.

Let no sweet songster pour its witching spell—
No voice of comfort to my spirit come;
Nought but the echo of the passing-bell,
The hollow murmur of the muffled drum.

And yet I seem to hear thy seraph strain
Pour like a gentle stream along the gale—
It ceases—now its music wakes again,
And breathes as sweetly as the turtle's wail.

Ah, I would brush thy chords, and faintly wake
To sounds of joy thy melody awhile—
Would charm my heart a moment ere it break,
And gild my dying features with a smile.

But no! my hand refuses: 'tis but clay—
The touch of death has wither'd all its pow'rs—
Soon will his wings my spirit waft away
*From thee—thou charmer of my darkest hours!*

Farewell, thou lyre of sweetest minstrelsy!
Distraction calls, its sufferer must obey—
The ruthless hand of dark adversity
Has chill'd my soul, and tore thy chords away:

The mist that hovers o'er my eyes,
Withdraws thy lovely image from my view,
Like fancy's midnight dream, th' illusion lies—
Lyre of my soul, adieu! a long adieu.

MINERVA.

## THE LAWYER AND THE CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

A roguish old lawyer was planning new sin,
As he lay on his bed in a fit of the gout;
The mails and the day-light were just coming in,
The milk-maids and rush-lights were just going out.

When a chimney-sweeps's boy, who had made a mistake,
Came flop down the flue with a clattering rush,
And bawl'd as he gave his black muzzle a shake,
"My master's a coming to give you a brush."

"If that be the case," said the cunning old elf,
"There's no moment to lose—it is high time to flee.
Ere he gives me a brush, I will brush off myself;
"If I wait for the d—l, the d—l take me."

So he limp'd to the door without saying his pray'rs,
But old Nick was too deep to be nick'd of his prey,
For the knave broke his neck by a tumble down stairs.
And thus ran to the d—l by running away.

# Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things.
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

### HYMENEAL CASUISTRY.

The Roman catholics consider *matrimony* as a sacrament, and in defence of that opinion, assert that it confers *grace*. The protestant divines oppose this, and say it ought to be understood in a limited sense, for that marriage can only be considered as conferring *grace*, and that it generally produces *repentance*, which every body knows is one step towards it.

### A TRUE KING.

When Dr. Franklin applied to the King of Prussia to lend his assistance to America, 'Pray, doctor,' says the veteran, 'what is the object you mean to attain?' 'Liberty, sire,' replied the philosopher of Philadelphia; 'liberty! that *freedom* which is the birth-right of man.' The king, after a short pause, made this memorable and *kingly* answer: 'I was born a prince, I am become a king, and I will not use the power which I possess to the ruin of my own trade.'

### THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is said of a Bath physician, that he could not prescribe even for himself without a fee, and therefore, when unwell, he took a guinea out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

### AGRICULTURAL PUN.

Mention is made of a couple, eminent in the circles of fashion for many years past, having recently distinguished themselves in a particular manner by their attention to agriculture. A punster observes on this strange transformation, that in following up the duties of a farmer in his fields, some advantages may be made even of *an old rake*.

### A VALUABLE POSSESSION.

A gentleman having a pad that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighbouring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. 'No,' says the other, 'I will not sell the little fellow, because I intend to marry again.'

### A PAIR OF POCKETS.

No prince was more addressed than Charles II.; but the very people who sent these generous, nay extravagant offers, scarcely allowed him the necessary supplies. Killigrew gave private orders to the King's taylor to make one of his majesty's coat-pockets of an enormous size, and the other scarcely larger than a thimble. The King, being informed that this was done at the desire of Killigrew, asked him the reason. 'May it please your majesty,' replied the wag, 'the large pocket is to receive the addresses and professions of your subjects; and the other is to put the *money* in, which they present you with.'

### THE LAST FOLLY.

A very volatile young lord, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. 'Now my lord,' said the countess, 'I hope you'll mend' 'Madam,' say he, 'you may depend on it, this is my last folly.'

### KING OF PRUSSIA.

The following is related of the King of Prussia, with undoubted veracity:

A clergyman of Neuf Chatel chapel preached against eternal d——n. His parishioners were so disgusted with him that they would not afterwards suffer him to enter the church door, nay, they even pelted him. The King hearing of it, ordered the doors to be thrown open to the priest, that he might resume his function. The parson now resumed his subject. He would not allow of eternal d——n by any means; he had no objection to a limited time, even a hundred thousand years, but not infinite punishment. The parishioners would not suffer him to go on with his sermon, but pulled him headlong from his rostrum, turned him out of the church, and again pelted him. The King sent for the priest, and censured him for his absurdity in resuming a subject so obnoxious to his hearers, and said, 'Since my subjects of Neuf Chatel are so fond of everlasting d——n, they have my free leave to be d——d to all eternity.'

OXALIC ACID.—There is a very simple way of distinguishing oxalic acid (which is a poison) from Epsom salt. Taste one drop of it, or else a particle of the suspected crystal, and, if it be oxalic acid, it will be found extremely sour, like most other acids. The taste of Epsom salt is quite different.

### ROYAL MODESTY.

King Charles II. asked Stillingfleet, how it came about, that he always read his sermons before him, when he was informed he always preached without book elsewhere. He told the king, that the awe of so noble an audience, where he saw nothing that was not greatly superior to him, but chiefly seeing before him so great and wise a prince, made him afraid to trust himself; with which answer the king was very well contented. 'But pray,' said Stillingfleet, 'will your Majesty give me leave to ask you a question too? Why do you read your speeches, when you can have none of the same reasons?' 'Why truly, doctor,' says the king, 'your question is a very pertinent one, and so will be my answer. I have asked them so often, and for so much, that I am ashamed to look them in the face.'

*A loss, and a great loss.*—A loving husband going on a visit with his spouse, lost her among the serpentine roads around the Oarts, not above one hundred miles from Bombay: he being on horseback, and she in palanquin, coming to the residence of an acquaintance he enquired if they had seen his wife pass in a palanquin? upon being answered in the negative, he set off to make farther search, and returned a second time to make the same enquiry. His countenance being considerably lengthened, and much more grave, when he was told a second time that they had not seen his wife; they asked him to alight and take some refreshment. "How can I alight?" said he with a doleful countenance, "When I was here last I had lost my wife, and now what is *worst of all*, I have lost my *Ghorawala*."

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